

The Oxford County Citizen.

VOLUME XXI—NUMBER 38.

BETHEL, MAINE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916.

\$1.50 IN ADVANCE.

ON BOARD THE OSCAR II

"The Mutiny" and Other Incidents As Related by The Citizen's Correspondent, J. E. Jones

As I write we are hearing the Shetland Islands, and I hope to achieve one-half of a boyhood ambition, for, I suppose that I was quite like other boys in feeling that there was a particular spot, represented on the map, which I would like to visit. That spot was the Shetland Islands, and I had it figured out that I might go there some day and get a pony and ride it back home. But I am told that the horses that have made these islands precious to childhood for ages, have nearly all been used, and are being destroyed in the countries at war.

We were about four hundred miles away from the British Isles when we were told that we had entered the war zone. The sun rose about nine o'clock in this far northern latitude and by four o'clock it had set. At five our ship was suddenly halted and we all rushed on deck and discovered that a British cruiser was alongside. We were to have our first experience and our first impressions of real war, and as a giant of the seas, sinister in the blackness, with only a few lights to indicate its nearness, talked to our wireless, I think that we all wondered what might be the reception of the British Navy to our Peace Ship. A sea boat was soon pulled alongside, and while it was approaching I think the passengers were all greatly concerned in the appearance of our own ship, since they were all talking about the brilliant illumination, or lights, which showed the name and "neutrality" of the Oscar II. The red, white and blue and the field of stars may be an inspiration to us people of the United States, but the flag of Denmark, brilliant in the center of our powerful searchlights, certainly looked good to us. There was a tense anxiety that is hard to describe, because we knew our ship had been "captured."

"People talked in subdued tones, and those who loved one another stood together. Soon Lieutenant Jenkins, an ensign and four marines came up over the side of our ship. It was noticed that the men carried side arms of a particularly threatening character, but when in reaching for his ladder we discovered that one of them wore a wrist-watch we were thankful for this evidence of gentleness. A stack of rifles being raised to the deck of the Peace Ship looked incongruous. We were promptly reassured when we found that these Britons meant us no harm, and the Lieutenant, who was addressed as "Leutenant," was lionized by everyone on board when it was found that he was a "jolly old top" and a good fellow. But there was no applause or greeting to these men, and they came to us in silence, bespeaking the serious trend of thought which this first sight of the British Navy and the horror and uselessness of war had instinctively made upon us. There was nothing reassuring in what Lieutenant Jenkins told us, since he frankly stated that we ship could sail in these seas without being in danger. There are many mines and one of the reasons that neutral ships are taken in charge is to keep them out of the pathway of these mines. I suspect that that is the reason why we are going on the circuitous route by way of the Shetland Islands, before we are taken into Kirkwall. We know, too, that in these very waters the German submarines have operated within the past few months, and brought their wreckage to commerce. At two o'clock this morning half of our company were still finding interesting things to talk about in the cabins and corridors, but no matter what anyone felt there was not a single expression of fear. In explanation, I have heard a definition that seems plausible, and one of my friends has said that fear is largely a momentary sensation and does not exist until the critical period is at hand. For instance, men who are hanged maintain their courage until the last moment. If perchance this letter should find its way to the bottom of the sea instead of "in" to the mails at Kirkwall or Christiania, it is certain that it has not been written when its author experienced any particularly unusual feeling. Only plain common sense makes us know that in the war zone we are likewise in the "danger zone." I was given a practical demonstration of this a few hours before I left Washington, when I was

GRANGE NEWS

BEAR RIVER GRANGE.

Bear River Grange, No. 285, held its regular meeting in the vestry at Newry, Me., Jan. 22, 1916, at 8.45 P. M. Worthy Master in chair filled vacant chairs as follows: Chaplain, Cora Davis; Pledge, Pearl Chapman. Minutes of last meeting were read also Resolutions of Respect on the death of Mrs. A. T. Powers. The following committees for the ensuing year were appointed by the Worthy Master:

Executive Com., S. P. Davis, A. E. Bailey, D. O. Smith.
Finance Com., D. O. Smith, E. W. Stearns, M. A. Holt.
Committee on Charity, S. P. Davis and wife, A. E. Bailey and wife, A. G. Ennes and wife.
Janitor, A. E. Bailey.
Organist, Gladys Davis.
Librarian, A. E. Bailey.

On motion it was voted that a committee of three be appointed to oversee the repairing of the stable and stalls, this committee consisted of D. O. Smith, C. F. Saunders and S. P. Davis. On motion it was voted to have A. E. Bailey procure some holders for the staves. On motion it was voted to have the Furniture Committee purchase a Bible for the Grange.

The literary program was as follows:

Quotations from the members; Anecdotes, Nellie Holt, S. P. Davis, C. F. Saunders, Adelle Saunders, Cora Davis, Ray Parker, Earl Davis, Gladys Davis; Music, Gladys Davis; Music, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Wight.

On motion it was voted to have every other meeting in the afternoon, beginning with an afternoon meeting, Saturday, Feb. 5th.

UPTON GRANGE.

At the last regular meeting of Upton Grange, No. 403, the officers were installed by Past Master Hollis I. Abbott, assisted by A. W. Jenkins. Master—Doris Field. W. W. Jenkins. Oversee—J. W. Whitney. Lecturer—Rena Lane. Steward—Ed Warren. Asst. Steward—Guy Pratt. Chaplain—Cora Abbott. Secretary—Bertha Jenkins. Gate Keeper—Bennett Bartlett. Ceres—Lavonne Whitney. Pomona—Jennie Jenkins. Treasurer elect, Silas Peaselee; Flora elect, Josephine West, were not present. At the close of the meeting an oyster and pastry supper was served. There were seventeen members present.

WEST PARIS GRANGE.

West Paris Grange held a very interesting meeting, Jan. 22, about forty members being present. All officers were present except Gate Keeper. It was voted to invite Paris Grange to meet with West Paris Grange, Feb. 12. There is to be a short Lincoln Day program in the forenoon, consisting of the roll call answered by quotations and anecdotes from the life of Lincoln, with sketches of Lincoln's life and patriotic songs. In the afternoon, there is to be a speaker from away. The meeting will be open to the public during the literary program. It was arranged to have a sale, supper and dance in connection with the drama, "The Black Rider," to be given in the West Paris Grange Hall by members of Pleasant Pond Grange on Feb. 8. The following committees were appointed:

Fancy Work: Mrs. Mary Stetson, Mrs. Cora Stearns.
Apron Committee: Mrs. Will Berry, Mrs. Ellen Willis.
Home-made Food: Mrs. Chas. Barden, Mrs. Geo. Stone.
Candy: Mrs. D. A. Grover, Mrs. Welch.
Vegetables: A. R. Thell, Alanson Cummings, Leon Polton.
Five-cent Table: Doris Field, Mrs. White.
Supper Committee: Lady Officers, Will Lurvey, Mr. Welch.
Kitchen Committee: Mrs. Peabody, Mabel Curtis, Mary Stevens.
Dance Committee: Standing Entertainment Committee.

The following program was presented:

— Singing.
Roll Call of members, answered by telling "What I intend to do to help the Grange meetings out this year."
— Piano Solo.
Question Box, question discussed was, "Should military training be taught in our high schools and colleges?"
— Singing.
West Paris Grange met with Pleasant Pond Grange, West Sumner, Jan. 18, about forty-seven members of West Paris being present. The meeting was a very enjoyable one.

BETHEL BAND

Concert A Decided Success

The concert given by the Bethel Band last Thursday evening was a decided success. Every selection was well rendered and showed the result of much work.

The band is under the leadership of Mr. E. A. Herriek and has a membership of eighteen. Clarinets: E. A. Herriek, P. C. Andrews, H. F. Jaman, Edgar Juman; Cornets: Mrs. Arthur Herriek, W. E. Bartlett, H. E. Jordan, Miss Ruby Ashby; Altos: Miss Margaret E. Herriek, F. J. Tyler, Miss Esther Tyler; Trombones: Arthur Herriek, Taylor Young; Baritone, L. W. Ramsell; B-Flat Bass, E. A. Barker; E-Flat Bass, Miss Blanche Herriek; Snare Drum, Roger Sloan; Bass Drum, D. M. Forbes.

The vocal solos by Miss Mona Martyn, accompanied by Miss Dorris Frost, and the cornet and trombone duet by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Herriek, with Miss Blanche Herriek, accompanied, were much appreciated.

A social dance followed the concert, music being furnished by Herriek's Orchestra.

AN HOUR OF APPRECIATION.

The Alumni Social Club gathered around the Lounge fire last Sunday afternoon to be brought into a more vital recognition of the principles that made Sumner Edwards what he was, while with us.

Mrs. Herriek's beautiful Tribute was used as a framework into which Mrs. Gehring interlarded many a sweet memory, many a delicately-unsaid act, many an embodied principle illustrated by this noble young life we are missing so keenly.

Mrs. Gehring closed her hour of tender recollections by asking, "What made it possible for Sumner Edwards to live such a life? Not only do we recognize and admire his brilliantly successful college experiences—but what made him the devoted, unselfish son, the ready helpful friend, the pure-minded, self-motivating man?"

Among college temptations, in the harsh experience of the Medical Schools, he stood steadily upon rock foundations of principle. Twenty-six years of life hold many opportunities for choices. The tools of this world were used by him—without cutting himself by their use. He was all ready for action.

Sumner Edwards was what he was, because of his horizon. He believed in "The power of an endless life"; the present hour did not shut out a better future.

Consider the waste such a valuable goal would be, were it not living on and on. If Nature never wastes an atom of matter, if the fire on this earth is stored sunshine from the days when the tree received it, and now comes out in a new form, and goes into the atmosphere to be still further used—if such economy is shown in material things—who can doubt the indestructibility of a soul like the one just gone forth?

Even the Greeks with no knowledge of the Light that lights our dark world to-day, saw in the butterfly, an exquisite hope.

The poor crawling worm, shedding its hampering form and rising into the free glad life of the butterfly, is a symbol we may all love to make a part of our living faith, that the great Creator, taking God, who provides food and a home for the insect that is too small to be seen except through the microscope, could never overlook the value of any human soul!

Another life, just as real, as tangible, far more inspiring and powerful awaits the soul that leaves this, so often, hampering body.

But there is a sentence in the New Testament that may well make us become self-questioners. "And he went to his own place." Our place is to be determined by our horizon, by our climbing steps, by our "acknowledgment."

Sumner is still with us! His life is in his college, in his hospital, in this village, and in the hearts and homes he gladdened by his bright face and cordial responsiveness. Not one of us all but is the better for his clean, inspiring, successful life. We will rejoice in his friendship, and keep him in daily fellowship by becoming like him and by recognizing the impossibility of living a life like his, alone. Nothing can make such a life possible but the acceptance of God as shown to us in the face of Jesus Christ. The One through whom we can see God's character re-

GOULD'S ACADEMY

Miss Whitman spent Sunday in So. Paris.

Mr. Stinson spent the week end in Lewiston.

Florence Chapman remained over Sunday at Holden Hall.

Mr. Stinson was called home Tuesday by a death in the family.

Friday afternoon the Seniors and Juniors gave their declamations.

Mr. John Chase spent the week end with his room-mate, Mr. Philip Lord, at Oxford.

Miss Annie Cummings was called home, Monday, by the death of her grandfather.

Miss Whitman was called to South Paris, Wednesday, on account of the death of a friend.

The Y. M. C. A. this week will be led by Harris Hamlin, subject, "Who is known as the 'father of the faithful' and 'friends of God?'"

Ermine Rabideau has been chosen to represent the Y. W. C. A. at Hibernia Academy, Feb. 8. This is an exchange meeting. Harris Hamlin will go as the Y. M. C. A. representative.

Owing to the illness of the leader, the Y. W. C. A. girls held a leaderless meeting last Wednesday. Though but few were present the meeting was a success. Alice Brown leads this week; her subject is, "Mexico."

The girls have been diligently rehearsing for the farce, "No Men Wanted," which was to be given this week, but will be postponed on account of so much illness in the school. Announcement of the date will be made later.

The record of the week has been largely one of sickness. At Holden Hall, Annie Cummings, Robert Hastings and Jennie Bean were taken ill on Tuesday and have not yet returned to school. Four other students and Miss Whitmore have taken their turn since. Among the more serious cases aside from this were Muriel Park and Kathryn Hasecom. Only about half the school was present on Monday morning but all are reported improving at the present writing.

Friday evening Gould's played basketball with the Town team and won with a score of 26 to 17. It was exceedingly fast and close. During the first half the score was a tie until the last minute. Harry Young did some splendid long distance shooting for the Academy, while Howe made the largest score for the town. The small audience present was so enthusiastic that it produced the loudest rooting of the season. We regret that the friends of the school and the boys do not give these games better support. Following is the lineup:

GOULDS.	TOWN TEAM.
Norton, rf.	lb., Goddard.
Young, lf., lf.	rb., Robertson.
Mundy, c.	c., Howe.
Cummings, Ray, lb.	rf., R. Young.
Cummings, Roy, lb.	lf., Smith.
Inman, sub.	lf., sub., Thurston.
Goals from the floor: Norton 1, Young 6, Mundy 4, Ray Cummings 1, Roy Cummings 1, Goddard 2, Howe 3, R. Young 2, Thurston 1. Goals from fouls: Howe 1, Score: Gould's 26, Town Team 17. Time, 2 20-minute periods. Referee, Small. Scorer, Pratt. Timers, Hall, Sloan, Pratt.	

RESOLUTIONS

ON THE DEATH OF JENNIE WILSON COFFIN OF MOUNTAIN VIEW GRANGE, GILEAD, ME.

Resolved, Whereas our Sister, Jennie Wilson Coffin, a member of our Order has been called to the Great Beyond. To remind us of our frailties of life and although we believe the all seeing eye of God is ever watching over us, and that He doth all things well, nevertheless we sorrow in our earthly way for our sister.

Therefore, be it resolved, that in the death of our sister we lose a faithful member and that we send a copy of these resolutions to the bereaved family extending our sympathy, that these resolutions be spread upon our records and printed in the Oxford County Citizen.

JOHN RICHARDSON,
MARY E. FAGAN.

WHY NOT BUY IT IN MAINE?

SERMON

Delivered by Rev. W. C. Curtis of Congregational Church Bethel

JAS. 1-27.

Pure religion and undefiled before our God and Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their afflictions, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.

We all admit the necessity of a standard in all undertakings of any significance, in all transactions where values are involved. To unsettle the standard value of the currency of a country is regarded as inviting a financial crisis, it is certain to seriously disturb its business.

In order for confidence in trade there must be a fixed and not a fluctuating standard for money. The same is true of weights and measures. If here in Bethel every man's bushel and pound and yard was an arbitrary quantity, its capacity being fixed by himself without regard to that of any other person we should have a babel in our business relations. Or if there were no standard for the age, size, health or mental ability of the men and officers of our army and navy, our army might be such poor stuff that it would melt away before it reached the battlefield, and our warships would be as harmless as rafts of lumber. Or if in the fine arts, the singer, the musician or the painter had no ideal before him to inspire him, we should never have heard of Jonnie Lynde, Ole Bull, Liszt, Muriel or even Michel Angelo.

Everyone who becomes in any wise distinguished, in fact every one who is of any special use to his age, has an ideal toward which he strives with earnest effort and ceaseless patience.

In the words of our text the apostle James, the practical apostle as he is sometimes called, gives us the correct standard and ideal for religion.

Pure religion and undefiled before our God and Father is this: First, it must be pure. Pure religion. It was the only kind of religion that the apostle thought worth talking about or writing about; it is the only kind that is worth our consideration. Everybody, or almost everybody, has an intense respect for pure religion; and almost everyone has a scorn for sham religion; but not everyone is able to distinguish the pure from the false in a world where there is so much shamming, so much shoddy. Men can not always detect the base metal in others, much less in themselves.

The minister of a certain church sat one day in his study, pondering the motives that stimulated his religious zeal and efforts. And even as he thus pondered he had a vision. There entered a man who announced that he came to test the religious zeal of the Rev. John Black. He looked the pastor over and soon began to write; and when he had done he gave the minister the paper on which he read, "Test of the religious zeal of the Rev. John Black:

Pride of position as the minister of a flourishing church,	20 per cent
Pride of his own ability,	25 per cent
Pride of his denomination,	20 per cent
Pride of his family,	10 per cent
No act. residuum,	10 per cent
Pure zeal for Christ,	5 per cent
Ninety-five per cent alloy made a pretty cheap composition to be termed religious zeal, but there are others, many others, no doubt who would pass no better than the Rev. John Black. Secondly, if our religion is to come up to the standard it must be undefiled. The word in the Greek is a mianoto, from the verb miano and suffix a meaning not or as here un, Mianoto means to dye with another color, to stain and a mianoto not dyed with another color or stained. How much of our religion is dyed with another color, stained, contaminated, soiled? You see the Greek gives us clearly the distinction between pure and undefiled. The purity relates to the character of the article itself, its material substance, its essential essence if you will; while the mianoto relates to the genuine article in its relation to other things.	

There are multitudes of Christians who have true religion, they have been soundly converted, have faith in Christ as their personal saviour; and trust him fully day by day for their eternal salvation, yet their religion is dyed with other colors than true blue all through. It is stained, sullied, contaminated by the inventions of perverse hearts and the corruptions of the world. But let no follower of Christ be discouraged because his religion falls below the stand-

WANT COLUMN.

Put your Want and Sale notices here and they will be read in 3,000 Oxford County homes—4 lines, 1 week, 25c. 3 weeks 50c.

CLEANING AND PRESSING.

We make a specialty of cleaning Men's Suits and Lady's White Coats and Suits with the Dry Cleaning Process.

Suits pressed and repaired.

SWEATERS CLEANED.
Your laundry work is solicited. We wash Wednesday and Friday mornings.

DOMESTIC HAND LAUNDRY.
Ralph H. Young, Prop.,
11-4-66. Bethel, Maine.

WANTED—Hay and straw for the Massachusetts trade, write me particular. Best of references.
CHAS. T. FOSTER,
12-23-12. Leominster, Mass.

FOR SALE: Registered Durham Bull, two years old. Price, sixty dollars.
H. I. ABBOTT,
1-20-36-p. Upton, Maine.

NOTICE.

Live rabbits wanted for which I will pay thirty cents at my home.
W. L. CHAPMAN,
R. F. D. 1, Bethel, Me.
1-20-36-p.

FOR SALE.

Second hand cook stove. Inquire of EDMUND MERRILL,
Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE.

I wish to announce to the people of Bethel and vicinity that I am prepared to do all kinds of plumbing and repair work at a reasonable price, also sheet metal work. All work carefully and promptly attended to.
ALBERT BURKE,
Bethel, Maine.
Telephone—Shop, 10-12; Res., 20-7

LIVE RABBITS WANTED.

Will pay 35 cents for live rabbits left at the store of Lyon the Jeweler.
HARRY A. LYON,
1-27-16-p. Bethel, Maine.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Peter M. McDonald of Rumford, Maine, has made application to the Maine Board of Bar Examiners for examination for admission to the bar at the session of the board to be held at Bangor, Maine, on the first Tuesday of February, 1916.
CLARENCE W. PEABODY,
Secretary of the Board.
1-13-36.

PURITY CHAPTER, O. E. S., INSTALLS OFFICERS.

Purity Chapter, No. 102, held their annual installation of officers, Tuesday evening, Jan. 25.

The work was done in a very efficient manner by Dr. I. H. Wight as installing officer assisted by Rev. J. H. Little as chaplain. Mrs. F. L. Edwards as Marshal and Mrs. I. H. Wight as pianist.

The following officers were installed: W. M.—Mrs. D. C. Philbrook.

W. P.—Mrs. F. B. Merrill.

A. M.—Mrs. W. H. Young.

Secretary—Mrs. W. C. Curtis.

Treasurer—Miss Annie Frye.

Conductress—Miss Harriet Merrill.

Ass. Cond.—Mrs. C. W. Hall.

Chaplain—Rev. W. C. Curtis.

Marshal—Mrs. F. L. Edwards.

Pianist—Miss Elsie Davis.

Adah—Mrs. E. H. Byram.

Ruth—Miss Bertha Cole.

Esther—Mrs. D. C. Conroy.

Martha—Mrs. G. K. Fox.

Electa—Mrs. H. M. Farwell.

Wardens—Mrs. Abbie Pierce, Sentinel—Mr. E. F. Blasco.

A short program was interspersed at different intervals during the installation as follows:

Piano Solo, Miss Marjorie Farwell.

Violin Duet, Miss Vivian Wight and Miss Margaret Herriek, accompanied by Miss Blanche Herriek.

Piano Solo, Miss Dorris Frost.

Reading, Miss Alice Lane.

After the exercises, in behalf of the Chapter, Mrs. W. C. Curtis presented Dr. I. H. Wight with a Past Patron's Jewel.

Refreshments of ice cream and cake were served and a social hour was enjoyed.

When charity begins at home it frequently acquires very domestic habits.

Ball Gowns Start Now in the Jitney Club----

\$12.50, \$13.50, \$15.00

We have just received them fresh and new from the manufacturers. To appreciate their beauty and attractiveness you should see them. Many styles, no two alike. They are made of Chiffon Taffeta, Crepe-de-chine, Chiffon over Net, and Messaline Silk in pink, light blue, Nile, mauve, rose, and sun-set, very artistically trimmed with lace net, chiffon and some with velvet.

NEW MATERIALS FOR BALL DRESSES

We are showing very attractive materials in evening shades.

Chiffon Taffeta is one of the very latest creations in plain and changeable colors, 36 inches wide, \$1.00 and \$1.50 per yard.

Crepe-de-chine, very desirable in beautiful shades. Certainly you could not choose a more beautiful material. 40 inches wide, \$1.50 per yard.

Crepe-On, a very pretty material, and inexpensive. Very much like the Crepe-de-chine. In attractive evening shades. 36 inches wide, 50c per yard.

Norway, *Thomas Smiley* Maine

LOCKE'S MILLS.

Merton Herriek of South Paris was a guest of friends, Sunday.

Curtis Abbott was out of town the week end.

Rev. T. G. Chapman of Bethel preached at the Union Church, Sunday.

Eva Pike is quite ill at this writing.

Robert Mills of Bethel is working in the mill here.

Mrs. Elmer Fluke, who has been very ill, is gaining.

Schools closed Friday after a successful term of seven weeks taught by Misses Farrington and Jeffords. Both parents, as well as scholars hope they will return next spring. Miss Jeffords returned to her home in Gorham, Me.

The Leap Year Ball given by the Girls' Club, Friday evening, was a success financially as well as socially. The ladies invited the gentlemen who, by the smiles on their faces all the evening, were pleased to see the ladies paying the bills. There was a large attendance, music being furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Truse of Norway.

HANOVER.

Colds and coughs are quite prevalent in town at this writing.

L. A. Roberts and family entertained the whist club, Saturday evening. First prizes were won by Miss Gladys Davis and Eli Stearns, consolation prizes by Celia Brown and Alton Bartlett. Refreshments were served. Vocal and instrumental music was furnished by Carl and Gladys Davis.

Eli Stearns is taking cream to Rumford at present for C. P. Saunders.

L. A. Roberts and family were guests at H. N. Howe's, Tuesday.

Mrs. Helen Barker went to Mexico, Thursday evening to install the officers of the Pythian Sisters. Mrs. Barker is District Deputy.

People have been filling their ice houses.

C. P. Saunders was in Lewiston and Auburn, Friday, to purchase a horse.

Mrs. Martha Bartlett and sons entertained the whist club, Thursday evening. First prizes were won by Mrs. L. A. Roberts and Noy Stearns, second prizes by Mrs. Eli Stearns and C. P. Saunders. Delicious refreshments were served. Several readings were given by different members.

Mrs. Charlie Reed is quite ill.

Miss Celia Brown was called to Rumford by the illness of her mother.

GROVER HILL.

Mr. Harry A. Lyon has employment in Auburn. Mr. Richard Hapgood from New Hampshire is staying at the farm during Mr. Lyon's absence.

Mr. Freeman Bennett and Karl Stearns have been ill with the prevailing distemper, as also have several others in this place.

Mrs. T. B. Burke and daughter, Emma, were recent guests at Mrs. Harry Lyon's.

Mr. Truse Browne has sold his large calf to Tilton Burke.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyon and daughter, Catherine, from Bethel Hill spent Sunday at Harry Lyon's.

Miss Gwendolyn Stearns has been at home from Mechanic Falls several days, ill with the grippe.

Erwin Hutchinson was ill last week.

Mrs. Fred Shaw from West Bethel was at "Cobbles Farm," Saturday.

Mrs. Fred Wheeler and son, Earl, are at A. B. Grover's.

Mrs. McAllister from Stoneham is the guest of her son, Ingalls McAllister.

Mr. Albert Shepherd has been visiting friends in New Gloucester.

SUNDAY RIVER.

Albert Eames, Robert Foster, Fred Bartlett and Roland Fleet are hauling birch to Litchford and Bryant's mill.

Manley Richardson, who has been working in Ketchum for Taylor & Jambol, was called home by the illness of his daughter, Mrs. McKay, at Rumford.

Anson Kendall called on J. A. Spinney, Sunday.

Mrs. John Rowe, who has been in Ketchum with her husband the past month, has returned home to Rumford.

Mr. and Mrs. Tollman recently visited Mr. E. Lowe has taken some wood to haul for Foster & Eames, to be delivered at Bryant's mill.

Dell Stearns has finished cutting wood for Foster & Eames, and is working in Bryant's mill.

Mrs. Fred Philbrook is keeping house for Mrs. Walter Emery during her absence.

Allen's Foot-Bath for the Troops.

Many war zone hospitals have ordered Allen's Foot-Bath, the antiseptic powder to shake into your shoes, for use among the troops, because it gives rest and comfort to tired, aching, swollen feet and makes walking easy. At drug stores everywhere, 25 cents. Adv.

Lyon, the Jeweler, Cole Block, Bethel, Maine

BETHEL AND VICINITY.

Roger D. Long is in Portland.

Mrs. John Swan was in Norway, Thursday.

Mrs. E. L. Brown was in Lewiston one day last week.

Miss Ina Good from Albany is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. W. C. Garvey is quite ill at her home on Mason street.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Powers from Newry were in town, Friday.

Mr. Charles Hutchins of Portland was in town the first of the week.

Mr. Elijah Hall of Bingham is spending a few days with relatives in Bethel.

Mr. Clyde Pike and family have moved into the Kimball rent on Church street.

Dr. I. H. Wight was called to Gorham, Tuesday, by the illness of his brother.

Miss Minnie Capon and her sister, Alice, were in Lewiston, shopping, last Wednesday.

Mrs. Albert Eames and daughter, Alice, from Sunday River were visitors in town, Friday.

Mrs. A. E. Hayrick returned home, Friday, after spending a few days with her daughters in Boston.

Misses Florence and Frances Carter of Portland were week end guests of their mother, Mrs. Ella Carter.

The W. C. T. U. will meet with Mrs. Angella Clark, Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 1. Subject, "Peace and Arbitration."

Mrs. Frank Stevens and little daughters from Portland spent a few days the past week with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Thurston.

Mrs. Venie Brown was in Lewiston, Saturday, to accompany Mr. Brown's mother from the hospital, where she has been for treatment. Mrs. Brown will spend a few weeks at the home of her son until she is able to return to her home in Norway.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland West motored down from Errol last week and were guests of relatives a few days. Mr. West has put runners on the front of his Ford and shortened the hind axle so that the wheels will run in the sleigh track.

UPTON.

Perry W. Jenkins has gone to Attleboro, Mass.

Harry Coolidge and wife came home from Errol, where he has a job sealing, to look after getting supplies and material for repairs hauled to the camp on R Pond Island.

Schools closed Jan. 20.

Clarence West is working for Truse Durkee.

Charles Brown hauled a load of flour and grain from Bethel last week.

But very little snow in this vicinity. The fields are bare in places.

Bedford Corey came up from Andover to spend the week end with relatives in town.

NEWRY.

Irving French went to West Paris last Saturday.

The people here in town were quite surprised last Sunday on looking from their windows to see an automobile on runners.

Selma Smith has been visiting her aunt in Hanover and returned Friday.

Miss Agnes Frost is at Errol, N. H., working for Mrs. Ella Lane.

RUMFORD POINT.

Mrs. Blanchard and Mrs. Jane Kimball returned from Portland, Wednesday.

Stearns & Holt have their saw mill in running order.

M. B. Barker is working life insurance in Franklin County.

All in this section have harvested their ice.

Mrs. Lizzie Libby has returned to her home in Gray after a visit to her brother, W. H. Caldwell.

Arthur Lord of Kingsfield was in town, Saturday.

Mr. Howard Coburn is working at Bethel Inn.

Mrs. I. H. Wight was in Lewiston one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Allen were in West Bethel, Sunday.

Dr. Cutler of Berlin, N. H., was at Maple Inn, as usual, Tuesday.

Mr. Ivan Heath has returned to his work at Barker's mill, Albany.

Marion Allen spent the week end with friends at Middle Intervale.

J. P. Kimball of Stark, N. H., was a business visitor in town, Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving French from Newry Corner were in town, Saturday.

Miss Lillian Bean from Sunday River was in town one day the last of the week.

Miss Louise Wheeler has returned from a visit with relatives in Milan, N. H.

The grippe epidemic has struck Bethel and a number of people are on the sick list.

Miss Beatrice Chandler of New York is spending a week with Mrs. Ella Carter and family.

The Ladies' Club will meet with Mrs. Charles Valentine, Thursday afternoon at three o'clock.

Dr. A. G. Wiloy of Bar Mills had the misfortune to break his arm last week while cranking his automobile.

Mr. and Mrs. Marco Lavorgna of Canton were week end guests of their son, Lawrence Lavorgna and family.

The Men's Club will meet at Bethel Inn, Wednesday evening, Jan. 26. Mr. U. B. Shogmeyer of Portland will speak on the confederate of Pennsylvania.

The W. C. T. U. held an interesting meeting with Mrs. Andrews last week. A special program was given, it being a tribute to noted mothers also to the best of mothers, our own.

Friends of Mrs. G. R. Wiloy, formerly of Bethel, will be sorry to learn that she has been obliged to undergo a surgical operation at the St. Barnabas hospital in Portland. At last reports she was as comfortable as could be expected.

NORTH NEWRY.

Mrs. C. C. Bennett is boarding Gladys (Grover) Harbert's baby this winter.

E. R. Eames and family were guests at W. B. Wight's, Sunday, it being George L. Wight's birthday.

Ralph Kilgore and sister were called to Rhode Island, Sunday, by the sudden death of their brother, Clifton Kilgore.

Mrs. Hartly Hanscom and children spent Friday with Mrs. Chas. Bennett.

N. S. Godwin has been hauling hay from Grafton the past week.

GILEAD.

Alphonse Defosse and family have moved into one of G. E. Leighton's rents.

Dr. J. A. Twaddle of Bethel was in town last Saturday.

Philip Lester went to Berlin, N. H., last Wednesday for a few days.

Parker Prince was in this vicinity one day last week.

The village school closed last Friday, Jan. 21, for the winter vacation, with Miss E. J. Buckley of Berlin, N. H., as teacher.

M. E. Wheeler was in Gorham, N. H., recently.

BABY'S SKIN TROUBLES.

Pimples—Eruptions—Eczema quickly yield to the soothing and healing qualities of Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. No matter where located, how bad or long standing, Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment will remove every trace of the ailment. It will restore the skin to its natural softness and purity. Don't let your child suffer—don't be embarrassed by having your child's face disfigured with blemishes or ugly sores. Use Dr. Hobson's Eczema Ointment. It's guaranteed. No cure, no pay. 50c at your Druggist. Adv.

TINKER'S Famous Singing Orchestra and Concert Company

Odeon Hall, Bethel, Maine

SAT. EVE., JANUARY 29th

Entire Change of Program

Exhibition of the Famous Castle Dances

Doors Open at 7 O'clock. Entertainment Starts at 7.30

Dancing 9 to 12

POSITIVELY THEIR LAST APPEARANCE THIS YEAR

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

Park & Pollard's "Lay or Bust" is what Gets the Eggs

Hominy Feed For Horses and Cows

A Full Line of Stock, Dairy and Hen Feeds

PEERLESS, STOTT'S FANCY and DIAMOND FLOUR

J. B. HAM CO.,

Bethel, Maine.

Every Intelligent Person Should Learn How to Write!

More than a million people are employed in the publishing business in the United States, and all of them "had to begin." They are dropping out every day, and some one must take their place. There must be writers for

THE NEWSPAPERS MAGAZINES MOVING PICTURES

The pay is greater than in most of the professions. With a table, a chair, paper and typewriter, you can begin now; and you do not need to give up your present employment. Even if you do not wish to take up journalism as a profession, there is no better mental training than learning how to write. The man or woman who writes is automatically thrown in touch with the big people who are shaping the destiny of the state and the nation, and with the big things that are taking place in the new development of the country.

The fundamentals are carefully and simply arranged in our Correspondence Course of Instruction. A Washington correspondent who has written for every class of publications during the past twenty-five years has arranged the work, and is in charge of the course. Money back if you are not satisfied. Write today for information.

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Imported Italian Olives, 40c qt.
Nice Oranges, 25c-50c doz.
Grapefruit, 7c each, 4 for 25c
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Bananas, 25c doz.
Fancy Eating Apples, 25c doz.

A SUPPLY OF FRESH NUTS

Ice Cream can be obtained in large or small quantities throughout the winter months.

We shall be pleased to serve you.

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We have a full line of Crochet Cotton in White and Colors.

A Regular 10c Pattern will be Given Free with every ball of Cotton.

Many Attractive Patterns in Stamped Goods.

Carver's General Store

THE HOME CIRCLE.

Pleasant Reveries—A Column Dedicated to Tired Mothers as they Join the Home Circle at Evening Tide.

PLEASANT, COMFORTABLE HOMES.

Beneficially Influence Future Lives

Mrs. A. B. Kohler.

It seems harder for women in modern times to attain to real beauty than in the past. The proportion and color in their furnishings, than it was for women a hundred or more years ago. The poet has said, "A thing of beauty is a joy forever," but modern usage would make it "A thing of beauty is a joy while in style." It is to the immense advantage of shopkeeper and manufacturer that it should be so. Furnishings are made with as little expense as possible, their insufficiency is glossed over with a shining surface, and a new style appears each season. These furnishings have no durability and must necessarily be replaced from time to time. Exactly the opposite was true when furnishings were made by hand. It was a long and tedious process to produce a worthy article. It was made in the expectation of its lasting a life-time more. The maker kept constantly in mind its intended use. There was a careless workmanship to be covered up with veneer. The result was a simplicity of design and finish that made such articles eagerly sought after today.

The tendency toward show and insincerity is decidedly a modern one caused in a large manner by the profusion of factory made articles and the unprecedented prosperity of middle class people who are very apt to spend the money first and do their thinking afterward, if at all. Bargain sales and clever advertising catch the unwary and cause them to part with their money for that which is neither useful nor beautiful.

Before it is possible to arrive at some conclusion as to what is best in homes we must first have a definite idea of what the home is for. By or for and what the home is extolled as the most sacred place on earth. Politicians tell us that the home is the basis unit of the state and no community can rise above the level of its homes. Psychologists teach us that the home is the environment that does most to shape the destiny of the future citizen of the state. If these theories be true the home is more than a comfortable place to eat and sleep. Hotels and boarding houses can supply these wants admirably and yet they are poor substitutes for a good home. While in good home the material wants are easily supplied, much more than this also is accomplished. It is a refuge, retreat from the cares and anxieties of the world; a place of peace and comfort from the stress of outside duties. And the inspiration and guiding spirit of it all is the mother. In her center the happiness of the whole family group. It is in her power to keep her family happily together under her own roof or by constant fretfulness and worry to drive them elsewhere for comfort and happiness.

If this conception of the home as the mother is true it follows that the new value must be placed on some of the household processes and in many homes a complete readjustment is necessary. It is more important to save the mother than to save a few dollars. Since she is the most precious asset at the one impossible to replace it is that she should put a new value on herself and recognize the dignity of her calling. She is not and never should be a household drudge. She should have to work so hard that she is nervous and dispirited and poor compensation for her husband and children. She should have time for rest and for mental improvement so that she may enter into what interests her family. Such a condition would go a long way toward holding the family together and strengthening the bond that nature unites them.

But it is very manifest that such conditions are foreign to a very large proportion of farm women. Their lives are spent in the drudgery of cooking and washing and cleaning with almost no time to rest. And if there should be a moment of leisure the poor woman is too tired to read or to enjoy the beautiful outdoors around her. The

PE-R FOR CATARRHAL CONDITIONS

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Before it is possible to arrive at some conclusion as to what is best in our homes we must first have a definite idea of what the home is for. By origin and poet the home is extolled as the most sacred place on earth. Political economists tell us that the home is the basis unit of the state and no community can rise above the level of its homes. Psychologists teach us that the home is the environment that does most to shape the destiny of the future citizens of the state. If these theories be true the home is more than a comfortable place to eat and sleep. Hotels and boarding houses can supply these wants admirably and yet they are poor substitutes for a good home. While in a good home the material wants are carefully supplied; much more than this is also accomplished. It is a refuge or retreat from the cares and anxieties of the world; a place of peace and comfort from the stress of outside duties. And the inspiration and guiding spirit of it all is the mother. In her centers the happiness of the whole family group. It is in her power to keep her family happily together under her own roof or by constant fretfulness and worry to drive them elsewhere for comfort and happiness.

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careless drudgery goes on with apparently no idea either on her part or that of her husband that any measures could be taken to remedy it. The following case is not without its prototype in hundreds of farm homes: A mother's health broke down because of overwork. Investigation brought out the fact that for years she had been carrying coal from the barn. When questioned if there were any reason why a coal bin should not have been built close to the kitchen door the husband replied that there was none except that it had never occurred to him and no one had ever suggested it.

There fore in this series of articles on Household Arts the utilitarian side is to be emphasized. The mother and her burdens are to be considered first of all.

The greatest trouble in trying to help relieve an overworked woman of some of her drudgery is the fact that too often the woman is in such a deep rut that she cannot see her way out and the most helpful suggestions are looked upon as the dreams of an impractical person who does not understand her conditions. And so she goes patiently on in the same hard way when a reformation as to methods would make life easier and much more worth while.

A clever woman who is a leader in the suffrage cause says that women have ascended from their ancestors. And in the main this is true. But the woman who goes on contentedly doing her work as her grandmother did surely belongs to the class that has descended. Tonyson speaks of us as being heirs of all the ages, but heirs who live only on their inheritance and fail to avail themselves of the present to

use and increase their heritage are apt to find themselves bankrupt.

The women who are satisfied with doing exactly as their mothers and grandmothers did are missing the best things that life has in store for them. Perhaps there has never been a time when such tremendous strides have been taken in the interest of science and practical arts. And though household affairs have not received the share that is due them, yet there are thousands of women, particularly farm women who fail to avail themselves of many of the simplest of these helps. When one finds a woman whose husband owns a farm and has money in the bank, doing most of the work and all the washing for her family of eight children, without the help even of a wash machine, and pumping the water at a pump twenty feet from the house, she wonders what will rouse such people to the fact that they are living in the twentieth century instead of the middle ages.

The methods of farming have had the careful consideration of government experts for many years and it is not difficult to make the farmer realize that money spent for machinery which will lighten or shorten his labor is money well spent. But it is only with our present administration that we find the government giving attention to the farmer's wife and her workshop. They realize that pleasant and comfortable farm homes tend to hold families together whereas cheerless, uncomfortable and unsanitary houses drive the boys and girls to the city.

In constructing a farm house as well as in furnishing, its healthfulness should be the first consideration. All other considerations should give place to this the greatest of all. After this the possible economy in household labor and the conservation of the strength of the housewife come next in importance. It is far better to have a pleasant and convenient kitchen than a parlor fitted up in the most approved style. Throughout the house the comfort of the individual members of the family and the usefulness of each article should be considered. After these requirements are satisfied we may then inquire if the articles are beautiful. Who cares how beautiful a chair is if it is impossible to rest comfortably in it? Chairs were made primarily to sit in and not to look at. It does not follow however that it is impossible to combine beauty, comfort and utility. The highly ornamental fragile pieces of furniture are apt to be less beautiful than the more substantial kinds.

Few of us have the opportunity of selecting the site and building the house according to our ideals. Two often we must put up with houses poorly planned and poorly built. But it is often possible at a slight cost to change or modify the conditions of a farm house so as to greatly better conditions. This problem is to receive con-

Does Your Child Have Worms?

Thousands of children suffer agonies from worms and their parents do not know it. Familiar symptoms of worms in children are: Deranged stomach, swollen upper lip, sour stomach, offensive breath, hard and full belly with occasional gripings and pains about the navel, pale face of leaden tint, eyes heavy and dull, twitching eyelids, itching of the nose, itching of the rectum, short dry cough, grinding of the teeth, little red points sticking out on tongue, starting during sleep, slow fever.

Grown folks are subject to worms also. The one best remedy is Dr. True's Elixir, the Family Laxative and Worm Expeller. Good for adults also. Mrs. Curtis, of Houston, Texas, believes this and writes that she will be glad to tell her friends of the benefits she has received. Get a bottle today—at your dealer's. 35c, 50c and \$1. Advice free. Write me today.

Ansurn, Maine. Dr. True

sideration by the Department of Agriculture. The first emphasis is to be put on economy both in the construction of the building and in the housework, after which attention will be given to the treatment of beauty. By beauty is meant simplicity in line and good proportions and not so called applied ornaments. Such things as narrow porches, algeous work, numerous angles in walls and roofs, towers and useless doors add to the cost of construction and the upkeep of the building and at the same time are far from beautiful. This simplicity is entirely in keeping with a general plan of economy.

Economy, however, does not always mean cheapness. Double strength glass may be much more economical than single strength notwithstanding its greater first cost. A water system in the house may be a paying investment if it adds to the efficiency of the housewife and the healthfulness of the family.

The kitchen is by far the most important room in the farm house. It is the laboratory in which is prepared the food for the whole family. And there is nothing which goes farther to determine what a family is than what it eats. Most of the time and labor of the housewife are expended here. So that many other features of the average house might well be stinted in order to have a well-constructed, well equipped kitchen. After the kitchen is provided for other features come in for due consideration and not the least of these are the porches. There should be a screened-in porch with every kitchen. Vines and flowers should give this porch a pleasant outlook. Here much of the drudgery connected with summer work can be done with such pleasant surroundings that it will lose much of the irksomeness that it would have if performed in the hot kitchen. Here vegetables may be looked over and prepared for cooking, fruit prepared for canning, or jelly making, the ironing done and possibly the washing. A book or magazine may be at hand to occupy the attention when there are a few moments of waiting. If it is shady in the afternoon the mending and darning may also be done here. It can be turned into a combination workshop and living room for the hot summer weather.

If this screened-in porch be supplemented with a sleeping porch also screened in the problem of outdoor living will be solved for the summer months. If a porch is built two stories high instead of only one the cost for the two will not be materially greater than for one. The same roof and foundation serves for both, the extra floor and ceiling for it being the principal added expense. The sleeping porch should also be screened in. And when the money can be had for it, it should also be furnished with windows, which can be pushed out of sight in some such manner as ear windows are disposed of. A sudden storm need then disturb the sleepers no more than to close the windows against the rain and go on sleeping. These windows also make it possible to sleep out-doors the year around if one is so inclined. And there are many who strongly advocate this practice in so severe a climate as Maine. In milder climates it can certainly be pursued with profit to all. It has often been said that the farmer's life was an outdoor one and perhaps it is in winter, when many farmers close up windows and doors almost hermetically and such a thing as sleeping with a bedroom window open would be received with horror. Then men on the farm may get sufficient fresh air to keep them in health by attending to their chores but the women who are not forced to go out often stay indoors as closely as any city women. The run down condition in the spring where sarapilla or other drugs are resorted to, would never be experienced if we ate proper food and had sufficient outdoor life.

Howell—What's wrong, old man?
Powell—I really don't know. I lie awake nights thinking about my work; then, when I'm at work, I keep going to sleep.

CANTON

Mrs. Lucy Nason of Livermore Falls has been a guest of Chas. F. Oldham and family of Canton.

Miss Mildred Keene of East Sumner has been a guest of her cousin, Miss Agnes Heath.

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus Stevens of Orr's Island are at the home of Walter Gammon for the winter.

The officers of the Ladies' Aid of the United Baptist Church have been elected as follows: President, Mrs. Clementine Walker; Vice Pres., Mrs. Abbie Proctor; Sec., Miss Roba Crockett; Treas., Mrs. Minnie Oliver; Chap., Mrs. John N. Tyler.

Mrs. Arthur Chamberlain of Gilbortville is very ill and a consultation of doctors was held Friday.

Mrs. Clark has sold out her lodging house at Boston and returned to her home in Canton.

The Lucky Friday Club met Friday evening with Mr. and Mrs. R. E. McCollister and family. The following officers were chosen: Pres., Mrs. A. H. Adams; Vice Pres., Horace Worden; Sec., Mrs. Chas. Small; Treas., Mrs. L. L. Harmon; Organist, Mrs. Winnifred Roberts; Librarian, Mrs. A. J. Foster. After a pleasing program, games were played and a treat served. Eight new names were added to the membership of the Club. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Stella Foster and Mrs. Winnifred Roberts.

Howard Clay, who has been ill for three weeks, is improving.

Arthur Swift has gone to the Fairfield sanatorium.

The marriage of Shirley W. Payne of Jay and Vera Bernice Hodge of Canton took place last week. Rev. Harry S. McCready of Livermore Falls officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Payne are at present at the home of her mother, Mrs. Angio Hodge.

At the Odd Fellows meeting, Wednesday evening the first degree was conferred on one candidate and the remaining officers installed.

Mrs. Carl E. Smith, who has been at the home of Wm. Gillispie and family, has gone to Swarthmore, Pa., for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Eastman recently visited his parents at Hebron.

Mrs. Lena Hannon has been visiting at Livermore Falls.

The Ladies' Aid met Thursday with Mrs. Caleb E. Mendall.

Mrs. Sarah Tasker left Monday for Newmarket, N. H. She expects to return for a short time in March.

Miss Ruth Richardson has been a guest of her aunt, Mrs. W. S. Ingersoll, and family of Winthrop.

W. E. Dresser is confined to the house by illness.

Mrs. J. N. Foye has been quite ill. Leslie Strout and family, who were former residents of Canton, have moved from Rumford to Waterville. Mr. Strout is employed on the M. C. R. R. running between Waterville and Bangor.

The officers of John A. Hodge Relief Corps were installed Tuesday in an able manner by Mrs. Charlotte Dunthe of Gray. After the installation Mrs. Dunthe was presented with a beautiful bouquet of carnations. A bountiful dinner was served to which the G. A. R. members and their wives were invited.

Mrs. Chas. H. Gilbert of Boston is ill. Mrs. Gilbert formerly resided in Canton. Mrs. Cora Nelson Tilley, who has been in the C. M. G. Hospital for several months, has returned to her home in Turner.

Swasey Wallin was at home over Sunday.

Rev. and Mrs. A. A. Walsh of Curtis Corner arrived Saturday night and opened evangelistic meetings at the United Baptist church, Sunday. They are boarding at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Johnson.

W. L. Roberts is still confined to his room by illness.

Mary L. Richardson spent Saturday and Sunday at her home.

Mrs. Harland Bryant and little son of Island Falls are guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hisebee.

It is expected that the high school pupils of Buckfield will present a drama at the Grange Hall, Feb. 4th.

At the present time the local tannery plant is running five days in a week.

Edward Richardson has been quite ill the past week.

Friends who have called on Mrs. Mary A. Robinson at the Home for Aged Women in Auburn report that she is most delightfully situated, has a beautiful room and is contented and enjoying life.

Mrs. G. L. Wallin has been visiting relatives in Lewiston.

The officers elected at the Universalist parish meeting were: Moderator, E. E. Westgate; Trustees, A. P. Russell, Jr., A. E. Johnson and G. L. Wallin; Clerk, Mrs. A. P. Russell, Jr.; Treas., Mrs. Alma Towle; Music Committee, Mrs. A. P. York, Mrs. Gladys Russell and Miss Eleanor Westgate; Chorister, Theon Woodward.

Mr. and Mrs. John Dalley of North Livermore greeted friends in town, Saturday.

Mrs. Chas. L. Snow of Hopkinton, N. H., is spending the week with her parents, S. C. Jones and wife.

BLUE STORES

Take It from Us—Now is the Time to Buy Clothes

What the future holds in store for the clothing world, no one seems to know. Outside sources of supply in dyestuffs absolutely cut off. Cloth, trimmings and other tailoring materials advancing. In a world of uncertainties, this one thing seems certain—prices will take wing upward.

This is why the wise man will not only provide for his present, but his future requirements at this

Great January Clearance Sale

of our entire stock of

Men's, Boys' and Children's Winter Clothing

which will open on Friday morning, January 28th.

Suits, Overcoats, Men's and Ladies' Fur Coats, Mackinaws, Reetess, Lamb Lined Coats, Beach Jackets, Odd Trousers, Russian Vests, Fur Caps, Fur Lined Gloves, Men's and Boys' Underwear, Jersey and Blue Flannel Shirts, Boys' Overcoats, Suits, Trousers, etc. at a

SAVING OF

20 to 40 per cent. on the Dollar.

You can make no investment that will pay such a handsome dividend as to buy clothing during this sale.

The quicker you act, the better values you will be able to select.

F. H. NOYES CO.

NORWAY

2 Stores

SOUTH PARIS

IRA C. JORDAN

DEALER IN

General Merchandise

and Grain

BETHEL.

MAINE

ONE TRIAL OF

Ballard's Golden Oil

has proven to thousands its wonderful merits for all throat and lung troubles. It cuts the mucus, draws the inflammation out of the throat, lungs and bronchial tubes, heals, soothes and removes the cause. Try it! Guaranteed and sold by all dealers in 25c and 50c bottles.

GRAIN AND FEED

Lily White Flour

The kind the best cooks use.

GRASS SEED

WOODBURY & PURINGTON,

BETHEL,

MAINE.

DISPOSAL OF DEAD ANIMALS

Burying or Burning All Carcasses Will Reduce Spread of Infectious Diseases.

Often when animals die on the farm no disposal is made of their carcasses other than to drag them into a field or a near-by woods, where they are left on the surface of the ground to decay, or to be eaten by buzzards, crows, dogs, and other scavengers, or animals which feed on carrion.

This practice can not be too severely condemned, because it contributes seriously to the dissemination of disease germs and the perpetuation of infectious diseases.

The carcasses of animals which have succumbed to infectious diseases like anthrax, hog cholera, blackleg, tuberculosis, etc., are charged with myriads of virulent disease germs, and just as long as they remain where scavengers can reach them and portions of them can be carried away promiscuously, they are a dangerous menace over a large territory to all animals which are liable to be attacked by disease germs. Even carcasses of animals which have died from other causes than infectious diseases, unless they are disposed of in a proper way, are a source of danger.

Left on the surface of the ground their odor soon invites scavengers to congregate and to bring with them the infectious material with which they may have become contaminated by eating carrion elsewhere.

Dead animals on the farm should be

buried deep enough to prevent them from being dug up again, or they should be burned. To burn large carcasses like those of dead horses and cattle is difficult and laborious and requires a large quantity of fuel. In most instances it is more economical to bury them. All animals which have died of infectious diseases and are buried should be covered with a heavy layer of lime before the graves are closed.

In the winter, when the ground is frozen, it is more difficult to dig graves than at other seasons of the year, but it is just in cold weather that disease germs remain alive and virulent longest in dead organic matter and that scavengers travel the longest distances, have the best appetites, and are most likely to carry disease germs on and in their bodies. The extra trouble of digging graves in the winter is easily offset by the greater danger it counteracts. Low temperature prevents the multiplication of disease germs, but many kinds of disease germs are not killed or deprived of their pernicious possibilities by exposure to a lower temperature than the lowest reached during an icy, arctic winter.

Everywhere farmers not only should attend to the proper and safe disposal of the bodies of their own animals which unfortunately die, but they should insist on the proper disposal of the bodies of all animals which die anywhere in the regions in which their farms are located.

PE-RU-NA
FOR
CATARRHAL
CONDITIONS
HEAD, THROAT,
BRONCHIA, CHEST,
STOMACH—AND
OTHER AILMENTS
NO HOME SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
ALWAYS-READY-TO-TAKE.

THE OXFORD COUNTY CITIZEN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY
BY FRED B. MERRILL.

BETHEL, MAINE.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1916.

SERMON.

Continued from page 3.

and in this respect. Doubtless our dear Lord had these lapses of his true disciples distinctly in mind, when on the very night of his betrayal, at the last supper, he girded himself with a towel and taking a basin of water passed around washing the feet of his disciples. To show Peter that it was a symbolic act he said, "If I wash thee not thou hast no part with me," and then added at Peter's request to be washed hands, feet and head. "If that is bathed needeth not save to wash his feet but is clean every whit."

It means, beyond a doubt, that however thoroughly our sins have been washed away by the cleansing blood of Christ, yet while we are in this world, we shall be stained and defiled by its impurities and shall daily need the cleansing of forgiveness.

If any cannot perceive that they have been stained or dyed with the world color, it does not prove them absolutely undefiled, for the eyes of the Lord are clearer and keener and more discriminating against sin than ours. For if our heart condemns us not God is greater than our heart and knoweth all things.

It is God who makes the absolute standard for religion. That religion only is pure and undefiled which is so before our God and Father.

That only is right which is so in God's eye and receives his approbation. His religion teaches us to do everything as in his presence.

Paul says in his second epistle to the Corinthians that they measure themselves by themselves and compare themselves with themselves and without understanding.

"But we will not glory beyond our measure but according to the measure of the measuring rod of God apportioned to us as a measure."

How the speed of the coming kingdom would be accelerated if all Christians were striving earnestly to measure up to the standard that God has for them, instead of looking to others for a pattern, or simply trying to make some improvement over their own past failures. O let us live with reference to the measuring rod of God that our religion may be undefiled.

Next we come to a concrete and practical definition of pure and undefiled religion in its application to life. It is to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep one's self unspotted from the world.

It is a simple definition. Two brief requirements. Its simplicity is the beauty of the Christian religion. It is not encumbered with ceremonies and loaded down with observances and requirements like the Levitical law. But in a single sentence it demands that which will discover the strong trend of life to be Godward. It clearly enunciates a great crucial principle and leaves us to make and keep such rules as shall make that principle regnant in our lives.

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To the earnest, honest seeker after

TREAT KIDNEYS
RIGHT WAY

The new and proper way to treat kidney, liver and blood is to remove the great cause of the trouble—disordered digestive organs of stomach, liver and bowels. This is what Dr. David Kennedy's Kidney Pills does. It comes up the liver and stomach, restores circulation, cleans out poisonous matter and restores right digestive action. Then the kidneys and bladder have a chance to get right and are cleansed, healed and strengthened, the blood purified. Dr. Kennedy's Kidney Pills is an extraordinary record of success. A standard family remedy that never disappoints. Write Dr. David Kennedy, 200 Madison St., N. Y. for free sample. Large bottles at drug stores.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known P. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

the pathway to heaven, the guide always points out a plain, simple, straight path.

It is narrow and often rugged and steep but you cannot miss it if you simply follow your guide and lean not to your own understanding.

This definition that James gives of pure religion has but two parts, yet it is applicable to one individual seeking the way and also covers the case of every seeker.

To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, stands for true benevolence, for unfeigned love and charity; it stands for broad-minded liberality, unselfishness and self-sacrifice.

Though we are commanded to seek first the kingdom of God and his righteousness, seek it for ourselves, yet he who prays God for blessings on himself alone seeks to go to heaven alone, will never get there. Heaven is for the unselfish, for the self-sacrificing.

There is no better evidence of your genuine conversion to God, than that your heart goes right out after others, and you are very earnest to have them go with you. And there is no better evidence that you are progressing in the way to heaven than the prevailing desire and persistent effort to win others.

What a beautiful and comprehensive injunction in those words of Paul to the Philippians, doing nothing through faction or vain glory, but in lowliness of mind each counting other better than himself; not looking each of you to his own things, but each of you also to the things of others. Have this mind in you which was also in Christ Jesus.

Sympathy is one of the greatest lessons that Christ has taught humanity. Sympathy, to suffer with, that is what it means you know. It is one of the most important things implied in visiting the fatherless and widows in their affliction. It is not only indispensable to large heartedness but it leads directly to enlarge the heart; for in true sympathy the heart is full, to overflowing, and such is the nature of the heart that every time it is thus filled it expands and develops.

I do not know any more profitable study, any better moral and spiritual exercise, than to try to put ourselves in another place, to see things from his viewpoint, to suffer with him.

In one of his discourses, II Cor., Ist Chapter, Paul says, "Blessed be God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of mercies and God of all comfort, who comforteth us in all afflictions, that we may be able to comfort them that are in any affliction, through the comfort wherewith we ourselves are comforted of God."

For as the sufferings of Christ abound unto us, even so our comfort also aboundeth through Christ.

There is then this blessedness in afflictions, that in them Christ teaches us how to comfort others in their affliction, teaches us the worth, the helpfulness of genuine sympathy and how to apply it.

And to keep one's self unspotted from the world.

Benevolence, unselfishness, regard for others, genuine sympathy, these do not constitute all of pure religion. Perhaps you thought they did, many have made the same mistake, and to not a few it has been a fatal error.

There are multitudes of benevolent people, unselfish people, who are yet unsaved by grace, who have made no personal acceptance of the sacrifice of Christ for them, who stand on the records of heaven as of the children of this world.

There are many others, I fear, that account themselves disciples who have failed to observe the paramount importance that the scriptures everywhere attach to a separated life. They lack a just conception of what it is to keep unspotted from the world, or how essential it is to a truly religious life.

But an unspotted life is, according to the apostle, coordinate in importance to unfeigned love and charity. The world is apt to spot and blemish the soul. It is hard to live in daily contact with it and not be defiled by it.

Matthew Henry says, the very things of the world too much taint our spirits if we are much conversant with them; but the sins and faults of the world defile and defile them very wantonly indeed.

Mr. John comments all that is in the world that we are not to love, the things which are sure to defile us if we become familiar with them on equal terms, under three heads, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life, and to keep ourselves unspotted from these three things, is to keep ourselves unspotted from the world.

The heart of man is narrow and there

is not room in it for the love of God and the love of the world.

The world wants the heart from God; and the more the love of it increases the more the love of God diminishes. We cannot love God and mammon any more than we can serve God and mammon.

Now what do these things that spot and defile the religious life mean, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eyes, and the pride of life?

The lust of the flesh is the inclination and appetite to indulge too much in earthly pleasures. It is that which unduly excites and inflames the desires and passions. It includes the love of luxury. If you guard against this lust that the devout monks, and other devoted persons of an earlier day, used to be so abstemious in eating and drinking, and sometimes to wear hair cloth or fine chains next the body to keep it under a constant irritation. I am not recommending this practice, but it is not too early for people even in our country villages to set a guard against the love of luxury. It is the grave of nations.

The lust of the eye refers to the inordinate desire for treasures, to too great delight in the possession of beautiful things. It embraces all that is meant by covetousness and the disposition to possess and use things that excite it. We need not only to guard against covetousness in ourselves, but we also need to have a care lest we excite it in others. The excessive love of display leads to spiritual bankruptcy as well as oftentimes to financial bankruptcy.

The pride of life is hydra-headed, and a head will not infrequently reveal itself to another, that we are confident we do not possess. It is a disease of the mind that craves the grandeur, equipage and pomp of a vainglorious life; it is ambition that thirsts for distinction, honor and applause. It is a disease of the ear that demands praise, admiration and flattery.

Whoever yields himself to these lusts becomes self-centered, makes pleasure his law, expediency his guiding principle, exults in selfishness, and his end is misery and death.

Pure religion and undefiled before our God and Father demands that we shall purge our hearts and minds and consciences from these earthly lusts that we may thus keep unspotted from the world, just as much as it demands that we shall be benevolent, unselfish and sympathetic.

When God made the world he pronounced it good, and it is to be admired as his work. Yet from another viewpoint we are bound to see in it a rival of God, a usurper trying to inundate itself into the place that God has made for himself. This is why we need to call upon our souls, upon all the divine within us to resist its usurpations.

FARM HANDICRAFT CLUB.

Planned to Maintain Interest in Club Work During Winter Months and to Develop Manual Skill.

To encourage boys and girls, especially those in the country, to spend their spare moments during the fall and winter months usefully, the Department of Agriculture of Washington, D. C., directors of juvenile club work in the North and West, working in cooperation with the State colleges of agriculture, have developed plans for farm and home handicraft clubs for boys and girls. The purpose of these clubs is two-fold: First, to maintain interest in the agricultural clubs during the season when active work in the field and garden is suspended; and second, to develop manual skill in members through practical work that readily may be correlated by teachers with the manual training work of the school as well as with the domestic activities of the home.

The work is so planned as to be capable of extension throughout the year, or it may be limited to the regular nine months' school year. While effort will be directed primarily toward interesting members of the agricultural and home economic clubs in these activities, membership is to be open to children 10 to 18 years of age.

These clubs will be directed much as are the corn clubs, girls' gardening clubs, canning clubs, and other organizations aimed to give skill and experience in raising crops or animals or in utilizing by-products of the farm. The leaders of the clubs will supply the members with specially prepared circulars of direction, in which are to be included working drawings and lists of materials for accomplishing the different projects.

The clubs, while directly vocational, also will be designed to instill some what to the winter social needs of children and will provide for exhibits and even for contests. Members will be encouraged to select and carry through during the year 10 of what might be called the handicraft units suggested in the list below. This list, designed for the guidance of the directors of these special clubs, and of teachers, offers valuable suggestions also to parents who wish to plan useful activities for their children, and should be found suggestive by those concerned with the development of almost any type of organized work for the amusement and improvement of rural children. Following is the list of activities suggested for the boys and girls who enroll in the clubs:

1. Rope tying and splicing.
2. Making seed testers (box, blotter, and rag-doll testers).
3. Making a hen coop and brooder.
4. Fruit grafting and tree surgery.
5. Making a flytrap or window screen.
6. Making a wood box for kitchen or sitting room.
7. Making a bird house and watering trough.
8. Making a hotbed or cold frame.
9. Making a step ladder or handy ladder for farm and home.
10. Making 1 dozen vegetable market crates.
11. Sharpening saw, pair of scissors, carving knife.
12. Making a medicine cabinet.
13. Making and laying a cement walk or floor.
14. Making a bookcase or library file.
15. First aid to farm implements, i. e., repairing.
16. (a) Whiffletree.
17. (b) Pair of shares.
18. (c) Fork handle.
19. (d) Gate.
20. Drawing plan of 80-acre farmstead.
21. Forging—two kinds, practical, related to farm work.
22. Welding—two kinds, practical, related to farm work.
23. Horseshoe making.
24. First aid to household furniture, i. e., repairing.
25. (a) Chair.
26. (b) Table.
27. (c) Picture frame.
28. (d) Door lock or hinge.
29. Pressing and cleaning men's and women's suits.
30. Papering a room.
31. Painting, staining, or treating floor.
32. Making a farm dooryard gate.
33. Making a homemade fireless cooker, one of two methods.
34. Making a home canner, one of two methods.
35. Making a kitchen shelf or kitchen work chair.
36. Getting out a set of plans and specifications for model farm home.
37. Giving first aid to school furniture and equipment, such as the repair of a seat, window, fence, broken gate, blackboard, doorstop, or sidewalk.
38. Repairing the cover or broken back of a book.
39. Metal work for household.
40. Modeling in clay and plaster.
41. Leather work; repair of leather goods or art work.
42. Dyeing, bleaching, and block printing cloth.
43. Pottery for use in the home.
44. Basketry, i. e., making baskets for use in gathering and marketing vegetables and fruit.
45. Making a milk stool or bread cutting board.
46. Homemade mill for fruit juice and cider.
47. Hat and coat rack for hall.
48. Making a table or workbench.
49. Knitting or crocheting a rug.
50. Drafting a pattern for a garment, or cutting and fitting a garment.
51. Mending pottery, china, and glass.
52. Where awards or any formal ratings of the work in the form of school credit or certificates are contemplated, those in charge suggest the following basis:

	Per cent.
1. Number and character of enterprises undertaken and completed.	25
2. Condition of the finished products exhibited.	25
3. Skill, speed, and accuracy shown by a demonstration in four units.	25
4. Written report and records of work.	25
Total score.	100

NEW ENGLAND
ANIMAL FERTILIZERS

FACTS Animal matter is the most natural, the most lasting and the best of all fertilizers. Organic animal fertilizers, consisting of BONE, BLOOD, MEAT and high-grade chemicals are the nearest approach to this best of plant foods found in farmyard manure.

New England Animal Fertilizers feed the soil in a natural way, returning its fertility and keeping it rich and productive. They furnish the right food that makes the right kind of crops. An increase in high-grade animal matter and chemicals has taken the place of potash this year at no increase in price. This is due to the war, but scientific experiments have proven that crops in 1915 with animal fertilizers did not suffer from the lack of potash.

Your samples without cost were received into this office and I had planted my corn, but I had your animal fertilizer and the yield was 100% more than a plot of the same size under the same conditions with 100% potash fertilizer. The sample containing 50% ammonia and 10% available phosphoric acid gave 100% more yield than the land I planted without fertilizer. On field corn I had a most satisfactory yield from using your fertilizer containing 50% ammonia and 10% available phosphoric acid. My other crops are just all three grades you sent me will prove satisfactory without any potash for perhaps two or three seasons. (Signed) CHAS. H. RICH, Haddam, Conn.

See your local dealer or write us for booklet.
NEW ENGLAND FERTILIZER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

FOR SALE BY FRED L. EDWARDS, Bethel, Maine.

Those interested in this work can obtain full information by writing to the State leader in charge of club work or the States Relations Service, Office of Extension Work, or by requesting Circular No. 16.

SCIENTIFIC CHICKEN FEEDING PAYS BEST.

Conkey Gives Reasons Why Care Should Be Taken in the Feeding of Your Poultry.

By G. E. Conkey.

In studying the subject of feeding, the first thing is to consider a few facts regarding the domestication and training of what was originally a wild fowl in the jungles of India. Nature made her lay but twelve eggs per year and then only in proper season. Now we have trained her to lay ten times this number and at all seasons. There are many people who tell you to follow Nature in the feeding and raising of your chickens. Nothing could be farther from the truth.

FOLLOW SCIENCE.

In this day of advancement a poultryman must follow science instead of nature. Inasmuch as it is against the nature of the bird to lay an egg in winter, when eggs are highest in price, we must feed something that will stimulate action and produce the desired result. Feed must be better and easier to assimilate than nature intended. We must also give more care and warmth to the fowl itself. Demanding unnatural results means that unnatural methods must be employed. A certain percentage of the failures that poultrymen constantly meet with is directly due to the matter of feeding. An entire flock can be ruined in a very short time by improper and careless handling.

WELL BALANCED RATIONS.

Well balanced rations should be fed. The meaning of "well balanced ration" is a food that contains all the elements that the bird needs and at the same time insures the health of the fowl. Experiments show that with a good mash containing the proper concentrated materials, the selection of grains used in connection is not of such great importance as is sometimes imagined. The fowls appreciate a change of food occasionally, however, and no one or two grains when fed constantly will afford the variety of food that is considered necessary.

Again, some grains are too high priced in certain districts to make their constant use advisable, and therefore it naturally follows that cheaper grains will be used. This accounts for the varied feeding rations that are offered the poultryman.

MANY GRAINS USED.

In sections where wheat, corn and oats are obtainable at a reasonable price, these are used largely as a grain food but there are others that could be used to just as good advantage, and at the same time add variety. It is not necessary to have a large variety of foods but the fowls appreciate it. The proportion of the grains used could be varied in the seasons, and this is especially advisable in sections where winters are severe.

OTHER FOODS NECESSARY.

Grain alone, however, does not make a complete food and must be supplemented by a proper supply of green food, animal matter, minerals and grinding materials. An explanation of the different food elements such as protein, carbohydrates, etc., will be taken up and explained in a simple way in a succeeding article.

There is one thing to remember, however, in reference to variety of foods and that is not to change the feeding ration too suddenly or too often. This many times has a bad effect upon the birds.

DIDN'T KNOW WHICH.

Call: Is your daughter an equestrian? Proud Mother: Either that or valedictorian. These class officers are so confusing, don't you know.

—Buffalo Express.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS & NEGLECTED MEALS.

These are the penalties of Dyspepsia, indigestion and other stomach troubles. Restore your appetite with CAROL'S CAPSULES.

The fastest, surest, and most effective relief for all stomach ills, Nausea, no cramps, no after effect because it contains no narcotic. Regular box 50c. Trial size 25c. Emil Sykora, Distributor, 29 & 31 Murray St., N. Y.

POULTRY SHIPPERS

SHIP TO

Hedge, Wheeler & Co.

BOSTON.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

FOR THE

HOLIDAY TRADE

Good Prices Prompt Returns

39-41 Commercial St., Boston, Mass.

—THE—

MAINE REGISTER

1915-16 EDITION

ISSUED AUGUST 1st

It contains more information of value to Business and Professional Men of Maine than any other Reference Book.

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY SINCE 1870

Price, \$2.00 Postpaid

Grenville M. Donham

PUBLISHER

390 Congress Street

PORTLAND, MAINE

Winter Tours

CALIFORNIA

FEB. 16—Grand Canyon, California, Apache Trail, New Orleans, etc.

MARCH 3—Washington, Chattanooga, Mardi Gras, Apache Trail, California, Colorado, etc.

FEB. 29—Mardi Gras Tour.

Steamer reservations secured for Bermuda, Jamaica, Cuba, West Indies, etc., at half rates.

For particulars address:

The Walter H. Woods Co.,

262 Washington St., Boston.

INCUBATOR TIME

We want to remind you that we have the

Cyphers

INCUBATORS

3 styles 8 sizes

The Incubator that will hatch every "HATCHABLE EGG"

— ALSO —

Coal Burning Colony Hovers

Portable and Adaptable

Hovers and Brooders

ALL SIZES

Why buy any but a

CYPHERS machine?

WRITE FOR PRICES

KENDALL & WHITNEY

Portland, Maine

MARSHALL DISTRICT.

Miss Nina Briggs spent Friday night with Myrtle Becker.

School closed in this district last Saturday.

The many friends of J. W. Cummings were saddened to hear of his death Monday afternoon. He will be greatly missed. The family have the deep sympathy of their friends.

Mrs. Viola Dunham of Auburn was called home by the death of her father, J. W. Cummings.

Geo. Briggs and Leah Hazeltine were in their last Monday.

FOR RHEUMATISM

As soon as an attack of Rheumatism begins apply Sloan's Liniment. Don't waste time and suffer unnecessary agony. A few drops of Sloan's Liniment on the affected parts is all you need. The pain goes at once.

A grateful sufferer writes: "I was suffering for three weeks with Chronic Rheumatism and stiff neck, although I tried many medicines, they failed. Fortunately I heard of Sloan's Liniment and after using it three or four days am up and well. I am employed at the biggest department store in N. E. where they employ from six to eight hundred hands, and they surely will hear all about Sloan's Liniment."—J. B. Smith, San Francisco, Cal.—Jan. 1915. 25c. at all Druggists. Adv.

RUMFORD

Rumford friends of Fred Oullette, formerly of this town and now a cigar maker in Boston, will be pleased to learn that he was recently awarded a 65 diamond ring for manufacturing the best cigar in Massachusetts. Mr. Oullette learned his business under the supervision of Charles J. Leary of this town.

The Lotus Male Quartette of Boston will be heard in Rumford for the first time on Friday evening, March 3, at the Methodist Episcopal Church. Stanley Blaise of this town has been elected vice president of the Maine Sportsmen Fish and Game Association. The annual ladies night of the Loyal Order of Moose will be held on Wednesday evening, Jan. 26, at Knights of Pythias Hall. A fine program has been prepared.

David Vincent of Richmond, Canada, is the guest of his son, Dona Vincent, at Waldo street. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Irish of Rumford avenue are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son.

Two new books have been received at the Public Library that will be of special interest to boys. The books are called "The Boy Mechanic." Volume No. 1 shows by description and 100 pictures how to make or do 700 things such as boats, gliders, camp equipment, wireless outfits, kites, engines, motors, cameras, and thousands of other things useful, practical, interesting and amusing. Volume No. 2 has 1000 pictures and tells 1000 other and entirely different things to do and make for summer and winter and indoor and outdoor sports, also art and crafts, work and science.

Miss Bertha Israelson is enjoying a visit of several weeks in Boston. At a meeting of the members of the Stephens High School Debating Club, Arthur Henry was chosen a debater, and Philo Clark and Wallace Abbott, alternates.

The contest for new members held by the Ladies' Bible Class of the Baptist Church, has resulted in a victory for Mrs. Frow's side. There were fifteen members on each side. The losing side captained by Mrs. Dunn, gave an entertainment at the church on Monday evening. Mrs. Reed, Mrs. Pothay and Miss Flagg were the entertainment committee. The refreshment committee were Mrs. Hainley, Mrs. Ostrom and Miss Sanborn.

Mr. Robert Pierault completed his duties in the grocery store of Gauthier Bros., on Saturday evening last. Mrs. Alton Rawley has finished work in the office of the Maine Telephone and Telegraph Co.

Frank Patterson has finished work as collector for the Metropolitan Insurance Co.

J. G. D. Lebel, who for several years represented the Metropolitan Insurance Company in this town, and who has been located in Lewiston for the past four years, is taking treatment in a sanatorium conducted by the Insurance Company.

The officers of the Altogether Club for the ensuing year are: Miss Grace McDonald, president; Miss Lena Felt, vice president; Mrs. Mabelle K. Hinde, secretary and treasurer. The next meeting of the club will be held on Feb. 1 with Miss Mabel Davidson of Franklin street.

Preparations are nearing completion for the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the Rumford Baptist church, to be observed on Feb. 6 and 7. Invitations have been sent to former pastors, Rev. J. D. Graham, Rev. Theodore Lyman Frost and Rev. Harold L. Hanson; also to Rev. I. D. Mower, D. D., one of the State secretaries of the United Baptist Convention, and to Rev. J. K. Wilson, D. D., editor of Zion's Advocate. Non-resident members have been notified, and from these and invited guests, several favorable replies have been received.

Miss Beulah B. Bates of Lewiston, State Field Secretary of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, spoke at the Baptist church on Sunday evening last, also at the Virginia Chapel.

Miss Frelita Atwater is enjoying a vacation from her duties in the Woolworth store.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Smith are receiving

The Minister who Feels

Well on Monday

With many ministers, Monday is an "off day." Not in the way of doing nothing, but in the sense of not feeling well. After the hard work of Saturday and Sunday, comes the nervous and physical reaction of Monday, with that "all-in" feeling. This is a condition many ministers would be glad to be freed from. They can avoid it by giving proper attention to diet, and taking Dr. P. P. Ayer's Medicine to keep the bowels in order, the stomach toned, the liver regulated, and the head clear. This old home remedy is so good that many ministers are glad to recommend it, feeling that they are passing along a kindness in so doing. We will send a free sample to any minister, upon request.

Buy a 35c bottle of your nearest dealer, or write to us for free sample.

J. P. Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

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Buy a 35c bottle at your nearest store, or write to-day for free sample.

F. F. Atwood Medicine Co., Portland, Me.

DIRE DISTRESS

It is Near at Hand to Hundreds of Bethel Readers

Don't neglect an aching back. Backache is often the kidneys' cry for help.

Neglect hurrying to the kidneys' aid. Means that urinary troubles may follow.

Or danger of worse kidney trouble.

Here's Rumford Falls testimony. Otis W. Burgess, R. F. D. 1, Rumford Falls, Me., says: "I had an attack of kidney trouble and sharp pains in my back came on me suddenly while at work. I tried different medicine, but nothing seemed to give me relief. I was so bad at times that I couldn't work and I couldn't straighten without assistance. I could hardly turn in bed, my back felt so sore. I was losing my appetite and getting weak. Dizzy spells also bothered me. Don's Kidney Pills cured me and I am now well and strong."

Price 50c, at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Don's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Burgess had. Foster-Milburn Co., Props., Buffalo, N. Y.

Adv.

ing congratulations upon the birth of a son.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Dawson are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a son.

D. D. G. O. Helen Barker of Hanover, assisted by Etta Howe as Grand, and Alice Staples as Grand Manager, installed the officers of Ozaluz Temple P. E. S. last week. The officers are as follows: M. E. C. Gertrude M. Gleason; E. S., Maude I. Clifford; E. J., Mabel R. Small; Manager, Edith Webber; M. of R. & C., Lena M. Felt; M. of F., Annie Welch; Prot., Jane Lapham; Guard, Bertha Allen; Past Chief, Flora M. Kilder; Mrs. Gleason presented Mrs. Kilder, Mrs. Penley and Lena Felt with Past Chief's pins; Mrs. Clifford presented Mrs. Barker and her assistants with bouquets of pink. The following program was carried out: Singing; Reading, Lena M. Felt; Vocal Solo, Barbara Mohr; Reading, Gertrude M. Gleason; Reading, Lena M. Felt; Instrumental Music, Etta Howe; Singing. Dainty refreshments were served in the dining hall.

Mr. Frazier J. Grant, who has for many years been in the employ of the Portland and Rumford Falls and the Maine Central Railroads, as foreman of construction crews, has resigned his position to look after his interests in the Mutual Fuel Co., of which he is the principal owner. He will devote his entire time to the management of the property.

The store on Congress street, for many years occupied by the F. O. Walker Co., as a hardware store, has been leased to the firm of Clough and Pillsbury, who after making some changes and improvements in the store, will open the store about Feb. 15 with a complete line of goods in the hardware business. These gentlemen come from Portland.

A great deal of sickness is prevalent throughout the entire town, among those who have been confined to the home through illness being Mrs. R. E. Swain, Mr. Ellsha Pratt, Miss Grace McDaniels, Miss Florence Cornell, Miss Mart Raynes, Mrs. Walter Raynes, Mrs. Turgeon, and Miss Howard, a teacher in the Chisholm School.

A private installation of Purdy Robak Lodge took place on Friday evening last. Supper was served at 6:30, after which the following officers were installed by District Deputy President, Mrs. Vina M. Sparks: N. G., Ethel Skilling; V. G., Mae Abbott; Sec., Lena M. Felt; Treas., Hatlie Varney; Chaplain, Mrs. Eunice Putnam; R. S. N. G., Vivian Brown; L. S. N. G., Mary Shea; R. S. V. G., Florence Bennett; L. S. V. G., Iva Foster; Warden, Mildred Brown; Conductor, Nathalie Davis; Inside Guard, Beatrice Hamilton; Outside Guard, Archie Thompson. The following program was carried out: Vocal Solo, Florence Bennett; Lottie M. Kilder presented Mrs. Kathleen M. Lee with a Past Noble Grand's collar; Reading, Arville M. West; Nellie Harriman presented Mrs. Vina M. Sparks and Mrs. Stella V. Dunham with plants; Vina M. Sparks presented Lena M. Felt, who began her tenth year as secretary, with a fountain pen.

The officers of Mexico Lodge, No. 451, N. E. O. P., were installed last week by J. W. Jones, Grand Warden, assisted by Mrs. Alice Pierpont, Grand Guide; Warden, Wm. E. Kelley; Vice Warden, Anna L. Kelley; Sec., Lena M. Felt; Fin. Sec., Wm. H. H. Taylor; Treas., Wm. G. Whitman; Chaplain, Frank G. Whitney; Guide, Thomas M. Jones; Guardian, Lulu M. Worthington; Sentinel, Ivey R. Burwell; Past Warden, Bertha Smith; Third Trustee, Walter M. Woods. The following program was carried out: Remarks by Grand Warden; Vocal Solo, Chester Chaffin; Reading, Lena M. Felt; Violin and Piano Duet, Mr. Burnell and Miss Kelley; Vocal Solo, Wm. H. H. Taylor; Reading, Thos. M. Jones; Solo, Chester

ANDOVER

Frank Field and Fred Hutchins are at the Upper Dam.

The Young People's Whist Club met Thursday evening, Jan. 20, in the Hook and Ladder Hall, with eight tables in use. The first prizes were won by Mr. and Mrs. Harry Poor, the second by Mrs. Maggie Stuart and Waldo Merrill. Refreshments of sandwiches, cake and coffee were served by the committee.

Miss Gladys Howard, who is teaching in Rumford, was ill last week with a severe cold.

Y. A. Thurston and F. P. Thomas attended the Ellis River Improvement Co.'s meeting at Rumford, Monday. Ray Thurston returned to his lumbering camps at Azischoos, Monday.

Mrs. E. Marshall from Jay, Me., is cooking at Dr. F. E. Leslie's.

The Ancient and Honorable Whist met Saturday evening at their rooms in O. A. Rand's house, with twenty-five members present. Mrs. Ada Merrill won the lady's first prize and Girdler Swett the gentleman's. The consolation prizes were won by Mrs. Holton Abbott and Wm. Cushman. Refreshments were served.

Arthur Clark, who is working in the woods at Black Brook, spent Sunday at his home.

Mrs. Clarence Hall and daughter were the guests of Mrs. Roger Thurston, Tuesday of last week.

G. J. Swett and Harry Poor are cutting ice for parties in the village.

A. J. Marble from Rumford Point was in town, Monday.

Bert Dunn and family visited at Geo. Thomas', Sunday.

Y. A. Thurston and wife were guests Monday of their daughter, Mrs. Irving Hanson, at Rumford.

Rev. Geo. Graham preached an interesting sermon from the 12th Chapter of Romans, Sunday morning. A special service with pictures illustrating the lecture was given in the evening.

M. L. Thurston of Bethel was in town last week.

Mrs. Olive Dresser is visiting her sister, Mrs. Nora Crossman, at Andover, Mass.

Word has been received from Sheridan and Homer Richards that they are enjoying the winter at Dunedin, Florida, where they are driving public automobiles.

The Ladies' Aid of the Congregational Church met Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Fred Milton.

Gracie Mitchell was the guest of Dorothy Akers, Sunday.

Bert Hanson is in Pittsburg, N. H., scaling lumber.

The newly elected officers of Cabot Lodge, K. of P., were ably installed Friday evening, Jan. 21, by D. D. G. C. Lewis Small of Mexico. Following are the officers:

P. C.—Guy Learned.
V. C.—George Learned.
G. C.—J. F. Pratt, Jr.
M. of W.—Will Harris.
M. of A.—Webster Akers.
M. of F.—G. T. Poor.
M. of E.—Frank Newton.
K. of R. & S.—Geo. Graham.
I. G.—Avery Merrill.
O. G.—Roy Learned.

Lone Mt. Grange held its regular all day meeting with a good attendance, Saturday, Jan. 22. The first and second degrees were conferred on two candidates. The remaining officers were elected in the forenoon. A baked bean and pastry dinner was served at noon by the following committee: Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. X. A. Thurston, E. M. Bailey, Mrs. Neal Bodwell. In the afternoon the officers were installed by Past Master, O. A. Burgess.

Andover High School has given the following class parts for the graduation exercises: Salutatory, Dorothy Akers; Oration, Edward Baker; Presentation of Gifts, Florence Holt; Prophecy, Dorothy Roberts; Class History, Rena Bodwell; Valedictory, Vivian Learned.

WEST PERU.

Mrs. John Wicker and Mrs. H. L. Lovejoy of the Bridge Road visited Mrs. El Chase one day, recently.

H. L. Fuller and D. G. Cheney sawed nearly all of the ice for the farmers. Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Sturtevant were in Rumford, Monday.

Mrs. L. K. Lovejoy is much improved in health as her friends are pleased to learn.

James Saunders and son, Tommy, were at home over Sunday from their work at Dixfield.

Mrs. E. S. Newton, who has been very ill with pneumonia, is reported as slightly improved.

G. A. Lane has been quite sick with the grip.

O. L. Bowker and wife of East Milton visited his sister, who is in poor health, recently.

R. S. Tracy, J. E. Dow and S. Merrill harvested their ice last week.

Donella Putnam of Auburn visited her father, Joseph Putnam, in this place last Sunday.

E. G. Child and Nathan Bishop are sawing birch for N. S. Stowell.

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A Full Harvest

A good harvest comes to the farm which is in good condition. Soil is the most important part of a farm and should be kept in the best condition. This can only be done by restoring to it the plant food that growing crops take away.

BONE, BLOOD and MEAT Fertilizers are plant foods in their most natural form. They feed the growing crops abundantly, enrich the soil and keep it fertile and in best condition for subsequent crops.

Fortunately, we anticipated the shortage in potash, and in all sections of New England, supplied fertilizers without potash, containing good percentage of ammonia in the proper form, as well as phosphoric acid. The results prove conclusively that satisfactory crops can be grown with Essex, for a time at least, on most soils without the application of potash. We offer Essex Fertilizers with confidence that they will yield a full harvest.

I used Essex Fertilizer without potash in the center of a large field planted to potatoes. The results without potash are well-nigh unbelievable, as I received an actual yield at the rate of 150 barrels of potatoes to the acre. These are facts which I can prove, the crop being harvested in the presence of witnesses. W. S. TAPLEY, Blaine, Me.

See your dealer or write us.

ESSEX BONE BLOOD MEAT Fertilizers

WEST PARIS

Mrs. Cora Isabelle Townsend, wife of Almon E. Marshall, died at her home on High street, Saturday forenoon, Jan. 22. Mrs. Marshall had been seriously ill for the past three weeks and Wednesday an operation was performed by Dr. W. E. Webber of Lewiston assisted by Dr. A. K. Baldwin of Portland and Dr. Wheeler of West Paris. A trained nurse and Mrs. Marshall's daughter were in attendance, but her condition was critical and the operation did not bring the desired results, and she passed away on the third day after the operation. Mrs. Marshall was the daughter of Adoniram J. and Emeline Townsend and was born in Trolbrook, Mass., Nov. 17, 1857. She was united in marriage with Mr. Marshall, March 6, 1876, and they settled at the Marshall homestead on High street with Mr. Marshall's widowed mother, Mrs. Eliza Marshall, who is still living at an advanced age. Two children were born to them, Elva J., wife of Dr. A. K. Baldwin of Portland and Leo, who, with his wife is settled at the home. Besides the above mentioned she leaves one grandson, Marshall Baldwin, of Portland, a brother, A. Justin Townsend of Lynn, Mass., a sister, Mrs. Mary Odell of Conway, N. H., and a half brother, George W. Starbird of Nashua, N. H. Mrs. Marshall was a woman of whose nobility of character it may well be said, "Whatever things are good, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report, she thought on those things." She was a member of Canton Baptist church and West Paris Grange. The funeral was held from her late home on High street, Monday afternoon, Rev. G. H. Young officiating, assisted by Rev. Sarah Robinson, and the interment was in West Paris cemetery. The floral offerings were profuse and beautiful.

Mrs. Althea G. Quinby, State President of the W. C. T. U. of North Turner, will speak at the union temperance service at the Universalist church next Sunday evening.

More than fifty Odd Fellows from Mt. Mea Lodge, South Paris, visited West Paris Lodge, Saturday evening and Mt. Mea Lodge worked the first degree.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Ricker have gone to housekeeping at H. Farrar's, Thursday evening they were given a variety shower and received many useful, pretty and valuable gifts.

L. B. Turpel has moved into a rent in the Locke residence.

Rollin Denmore was thrown from a sled when sliding Monday evening and his sled injured by breaking a rib.

Mrs. L. H. Penley has been in Boston the past week.

THE NATURAL PRODUCT.

The schoolmistress was examining her pupils before some visitors.

"Who knows what useful article is furnished for us by the elephant?" she asked.

"Ivory," was the prompt reply of a nearly all.

"And what do we get from the whale?"

"Whalebone," several answered.

"Quite right, and what from the seal?"

"Sealing wax," replied Peter.

We may not accomplish much, but the quality of our work may give it greatness.

Constipation

It is to be dreaded. It leads to serious ailments, fever, indigestion, flatulence, headache, nervous system and other troubles.

Don't let Constipation keep your kidneys, liver and bowels inactive. Aid your system of elimination, every day.

Nothing better than

Dr. King's New Life Pills

AN DRUGGIST 25 CENTS SATISFACTION OR MONEY BACK

PROBATE NOTICES.

To all Persons Interested in Either of the Estates hereinafter Named:

At a Probate Court held at Paris in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen. The following having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby Ordered:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen newspaper, published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of February, A. D. 1916, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

M. Ellen Locke late of Bethel, deceased; petition for determination of collateral inheritance tax presented by J. Orne Douglass, administrator de bonis non.

M. Ellen Locke late of Bethel, deceased; first account presented for allowance by J. Orne Douglass, administrator, with the will annexed.

ADDISON E. HERRICK, Judge of said Court.

A true copy—attest: ALBERT D. PARK, Registrar.

1-27-16.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Hazel Leger, late of Rumford in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

JAMES A. McMENAMIN, Public Administrator.

January 18th, 1916.

1-27-16.

NOTICE.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Jennie E. Coffin late of Oxford in the County of Oxford, deceased, and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands against the estate of said deceased are desired to present the same for settlement, and all indebted thereto are requested to make payment immediately.

FRANK B. COFFIN, Public Administrator.

January 18th, 1916.

1-27-16.

PROBATE NOTICES.

To all Persons Interested in Either of the Estates hereinafter Named:

At a Probate Court at Paris in vacation in and for the County of Oxford, on the twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen. The following matter having been presented for the action thereupon hereinafter indicated, it is hereby ORDERED:

That notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford County Citizen newspaper published at Bethel, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the third Tuesday of February, A. D. 1916, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, and be heard thereon if they see cause.

S. Porter Stearns late of Paris, deceased; will and codicil and petition for probate thereof presented by Aquila P. Stearns, Henry K. Stearns and Ellery G. Park, the executors therein named.

ADDISON E. HERRICK, Judge of said Court.

A true copy—attest: ALBERT D. PARK, Registrar.

1-27-16.

HERRICK & PARK,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Bethel, Maine.

LUCIAN W. BLANCHARD,
Counselor-at-Law,
Post Office Block,
Bethel, Maine.
Telephone 73
Collections a specialty.

NASH, OF MAINE,
ARTIST, TAXIDERMIST,
NORWAY, MAINE
W. C. GAREY, Agent,
Bethel, Maine.
Phone 228-R Hours: 9-12
1:30-5 and 7-8

HERBERT L. WILLIAMS, M. D.,
Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Fitting of
Glasses Exclusively,
National Shoe and Leather Bank
Building,
AUBURN, MAINE.

STARK D. WILSON,
CIVIL ENGINEER,
Forest and Municipal Engineering
and Surveying of all descriptions.
Phone 15-12. Gorham, N. H.

E. E. Whitney & Co.
BETHEL, ME.
Marble & Granite * * * Workers.
Chairs, Designs.
First-Class Workmanship.
Letters of inquiry promptly answered.
See our work.
Get our prices.
E. E. WHITNEY & CO.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MAINE CENTRAL
RAILROAD
QUARRIES, FACTORY LOCATIONS, MILL SITES, FARMS, SITES FOR SUMMER HOTELS AND CAMPS.

Located on the line of the
MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD
give opportunity to those desiring to
make a change in location for a
new start in life.

UNDEVELOPED WATER POWERS
UNLIMITED RAW MATERIAL
AND
GOOD FARMING LAND
Await development.

Communications regarding locations
are invited and will receive attention
when addressed to any agent of the
MAINE CENTRAL, or to
INDUSTRIAL BUREAU,
MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD,
PORTLAND, MAINE.

PREVENTING MOTTLED BUTTER.

Mottled butter is frequently found
on the market at this time of the year,
and, even though it may be of very
good flavor, it is strongly discolored
against the purchaser. As this defect
is one of workmanship, it can be
overcome by the application of proper
methods on the part of the buttermaker.
Mottles are caused primarily by an
uneven distribution of salt in the butter.
This may be produced by insufficient
washing, and working it at a
very low temperature, or by washing
or working it at a temperature several
degrees higher or lower than the churning
temperature.

When the quantity of butter made in
one churning is much less than usual,
it is necessary to work it a greater
number of revolutions of the churn
than usual in order to produce the same
results on the butter.

Extremely low temperatures of churning,
washing, and working should be
avoided, because they produce so firm
a butter that it is only with great difficulty
that the salt can be worked uniformly
into it. High temperatures of churning,
washing, and working must also be
avoided to prevent an abnormal loss of fat
in the buttermilk and also the making of a greasy, lanky butter.

Direct variations in temperature during
the manufacturing process should
always be avoided. Under normal conditions
the temperature of the wash water
should be the same as, or within a
degree or two, of that of the buttermilk.

When the churn room is so cold that
the butter becomes chilled before working
is completed, mottled butter is frequently
the result. To prevent this it is
preferable to increase the amount of
working rather than to raise the temperature
of the wash water.

Mottled butter, then, may be prevented
by using methods that will insure a
uniform distribution of salt.

MAINE CENTRAL
RAILROAD

POEMS WORTH READING

"INVISIBLE THINGS."

O, think of the things invisible
With which our world is aglow;
Of beautiful unpainted pictures,
Which none but the Artists know.

Or the songs which some sweet singer
Left unused as she went away,
To join the choir invisible,
And sing their songs of love.

Then think of beautiful thoughts,
Ne'er expressed to young or old;
And the buds that never blossomed,
Or the love that was never told.

Think too, of the beautiful sunset
Which the shadow chased away;
Think of noble lives, which might be,
And make your life grand today.

BETTER IN THE MORNING.
"You can't help the baby, parson,
But still I want you to go
Down an' look in upon her,
An' read an' pray, you know.
Only last week she was skipping 'round,
A-pullin' my whiskers 'n' hair,
A-climbin' up to the table
Into her little high chair."

"The first night that she took it,
When her little cheeks were red,
When she kissed good night to papa
And went away to bed,
Excuse, 'Tis headache, papa;
Be better in the mornin'—bye,
An' somethin' in how she said it
Just made me want to cry."

"But the mornin' brought the fever,
And her little hands were hot,
An' the pretty red in her little cheeks
Grew into a crimson spot.
But she laid there, just as patient
Ex ever a woman could,
Talkin' whatever we give her,
Better than a woman would."

"The days are terrible long an' slow,
An' she's growin' 'wus in each;
An' now she's just a-sleepin'
Clear away out of our reach.
Every night when I kiss her,
Tryin' hard not to cry,
She says in a way that kills me:
'Be better in mornin'—bye!'"

"She can't get through the night, parson,
So I want you to come an' pray,
And talk with mother a little—
You'll know just what to say.
Not that the baby needs it,
Not that we make any complaint,
That God seems to think He's needin'
'The smile in the little saint.'"

I walked along with the corporal
To the door of the humble home,
To which the silent messenger
Before me had also come;
And if he had been a titled prince
I would not have been honored more
Than I was with the heartiest welcome
To his lowly cottage door.

Night falls again in the cottage;
They move in silence and dread,
Around the room where the baby
Lies panting upon her bed.
"Does baby know papa, darling?"
And she moves her little face,
With answer that shows she knows him,
But scarce a visible trace
Of her wonderful infantile beauty
Remains as it was before.

The unseen, silent messenger
Had waited at their door.
"Papa—kiss—baby—'s—so—tired."
The man bows his face,
And two swollen hands are lifted
In baby's last embrace.

And into her father's grizzled beard
The little red fingers cling,
While her husky, whispered tenderness
Tears from a rock would bring.
"Baby—is—so—sick—papa—"
But—don't—want—you—to—cry."
The little hands fell on the coverlet—
"Be—better—in—mornin'—bye!"

The night around baby is falling,
Settling down dark and dense,
Does God need their darling in heaven,
That life must carry her hence?
I prayed with tears in my voice,
As the corporal solemnly knelt,
With grief such as never before
His great warm heart had felt.

O, frivolous men and women!
Do you know that around you, and
slight,
Alike from the humble and haughty,
Goeth up evermore the cry,
"My child, my precious darling,
How can I let you die?"

O, hear ye the white lips whisper:
"Be—better—in—mornin'—bye!"

LIFE IS WHAT WE MAKE IT.

Let's offset talk of noble deeds,
And fear of the bad ones,
And sing about our happy days.

She Baked Today With

Her bread
would take the
blue ribbon at
any domestic
science exhibition,
her cake is
a marvel of fine
lightness—and
her pastry—you
ought to taste it!
All because William
Tell is milled from
Ohio Red Winter
Wheat by our own
process. Goes farther too—both
economy and good eating
served by ordering
**William
Tell
Flour**

And not about the sad ones.
We were not made to fret and sigh,
And when grief sleeps to wake it,
Bright happiness is standing by—
This life is what we make it.

Let's find the sunny side of men,
Or be believers in it;
A light there is in every soul
That takes the pain to win it.
Oh! there's a slumbering good in all,
And we perchance may wake it;
Our hands contain the magic wand;
This life is what we make it.

Then here's to those whose loving
hearts
Shed light and joy about them!
Thanks be to them for countless gems
We ne'er had known without them.
Oh! this should be a happy world
To all who may partake it;
The fault's our own if it is not—
This life is what we make it.
Anonymous.

OX-WARBLES IN CATTLE.

European Maggot Which Attacks the
Bucks of Cattle Discovered in North-
ern States.

Specialists of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., are urging cattle owners in the North as well as in the South, to take steps to rid their cattle of ox warbles or "wolves," the importance of which to the cattle industry has been generally underestimated. Ox warbles are the whitish grubs or maggots which develop from the eggs deposited by certain flies known as warble flies, or heel flies and which injure the hides, reduce milk flow, and retard the growth of the animals. The maggots are commonly found just below the skin on the backs of cattle, in the spring. Their presence is revealed by local swellings about the size of pigeon's eggs, each with a small central hole or perforation through which the maggot breathes. From this hole the maggot, when mature, emerges to enter the ground and change to the adult or fly stage. When full grown the grub is about three-fourths of an inch in length.

In the past trouble from the warbles has largely been confined to cattle in the South, but recently the Bureau of Entomology has discovered that a second species, heretofore not found in this country but known to be even a more serious pest in Europe than in our native warble, has become well established in certain districts in the northern part of the United States. While it is probable that this so-called European ox warble will not be of as great importance in the southern part of the United States as the species already established, there is every reason to believe that unless checked it will become generally distributed throughout the northern half of the country. This European species is now generally distributed throughout New York and the New England States, and a few specimens have been obtained from western Pennsylvania, western Maryland, southern Michigan, eastern Iowa and Missouri, and western Washington. Attention is also directed to the fact that this species is now generally distributed throughout southern Canada. The department, therefore, is calling attention at this time to the danger of spreading this species promiscuously about the country, and is urging cattle owners to take the simple means necessary to prevent its spread.

Until recently warbles were not regarded as serious even in the South, because it was thought that the loss they occasioned came principally from the damage they did to hides. Even the loss in the aggregate, however, is important, as sales show warble holes three to six months in the year, and dealers pay from 50 cents to \$1.50 less for hides that show even moderate warble infestation. In many cases the scars left after the holes have healed cause buyers to cut prices considerably.

The loss from the warble, however, is by no means limited to the holes the maggots cut in the hides. Extensive investigations in Germany and Denmark indicate that the losses through reduction in milk supply in dairy cattle, the retardation of growth in young stock, and the loss of flesh in all classes of animals are twofold greater than the damage done to the hides. In some of these tests the early extraction of the grubs from the backs of infested cattle resulted in an increase of nearly 25 per cent in the milk production. Animals from which the grubs had been extracted showed a gain of more than 5 per cent in weight over similar animals in which the pests were allowed to develop normally.

Methods of Controlling Warbles.

Thus far the veterinarians and entomologists of the department have determined no better way of controlling these pests than through the systematic extraction and destruction of the grubs from the backs of infested animals.

When the larvae are nearly ready to leave their host they may be easily squeezed out by pressing the swelling with the fingers, but if not so far developed it is often very difficult to get them out by squeezing. In such cases a slender pair of forceps may be used for pulling them out. If the swelling and its opening are still very small, the best way of extracting the grub is to make an incision with a knife, after which the grub can be squeezed out by applying strong pressure. Kill the grub when removed.

It is important that warbles be removed as early in their development as possible. This relieves the infested animal from the irritation and prevents the enlargement of the exit holes. While this practice is not applicable to ranch conditions, it is easily put into effect on small farms and in dairies. In the Southern States the herds should be gone over early in December and about twice later at monthly intervals. In the Northern States the extraction should be begun six weeks or two months later. If no grubs are allowed to drop to the ground and reach maturity, the number appearing in cattle in subsequent years will be materially reduced, and if extraction is followed up for several years almost complete eradication will result. Of course it is important where possible to get concerted action among the stockmen in the destruction of these pests.

In extensive experiments along this line in Germany it was determined that the cost of removing all of the warbles from the backs of cattle during one season was about three cents per head. In this case men were employed especially to do the work. It is possible for practically every farmer and dairyman

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in this country to accomplish this work without material expense or loss of time.

It is suggested that in those communities where cow-testing associations have been formed the men charged with this work could in many cases devote part of their time to educating the stock raisers as to the losses caused by ox warbles, and to aiding the members of the association in destroying the pests.

Use of Arsenical Dips. Investigations conducted by the department indicate that eradication also may be accomplished by the use of arsenical dips, which are extensively employed at the present time for destroying cattle ticks. These investigations are being extended, and experimental work is in progress which it is hoped may establish effective and practicable methods of destroying warbles.

The arsenical dip appears to act not upon the well-developed grub beneath the skin, but upon the eggs or the newly hatched larvae, probably the latter. It is not unlikely that the destructive action of arsenical dips upon warbles is more or less dependent upon the fact that arsenic is stored up in small quantities in and upon the skin of cattle

which are repeatedly dipped in arsenical dips.

Examine Cattle Imported from Other States. The discovery of the European ox warble in certain sections of the North makes this post significant to northern cattle raisers and to those who import purebred or other cattle from these sections. During the winter and spring months considerable numbers of purebred live stock are purchased in the Northeastern States and are shipped to various parts of the country. It is urged that all animals thus transported be examined by the purchasers and all grubs destroyed during the spring and summer. Animals purchased at any season of the year may harbor these pests. In the winter and spring they will be found beneath the skin on the back, while at other times of the year the grubs are elsewhere in the body of the host, and it will be necessary to watch for the appearance of these grubs during the following season. In those States in which registration of all imported animals is required it would be comparatively easy for the authorities to follow up such importations and see that any warbles are destroyed.

JOE THE BOOK FARMER

MAKING GOOD ON THE LAND

By GARRARD HARRIS.

Copyright, 1915, BY HARRIS & BROTHERS.

SYNOPSIS

Joe Weston, fourteen years old, does not make a success of his father's farm. He reads the latest school book, Mr. Somerville, a merchant, agrees to help him.

Joe's father is pessimistic. He sees a book farming and book farmers. Somerville, struck with Joe's business ability and ambition, backs him in a competition.

Success on the road longer to win Joe operate. The means that were evidence at first soon give way to loss of surprise. Joe is showing them something as a farmer.

Joe's father, pessimism, gradually fades away. He watches Joe work, sees him perform wonders with the book. He soon is an enthusiastic as Joe. Conversion pleases Mr. Somerville.

Joe's corn is the wonder of the county. With money he received from commission merchant for his product, starts a bank account, which he proudly exhibits to his father.

"Yes, but that don't make it good seed corn, or corn that I will guarantee to make what mine did with the same treatment. The fifty bushels selected seed I did guarantee."

"Oh, shucks! The commonest stuff in that patch of yours is so much better than the rest of the corn raised around here that a feller is bound to do better with it. Gimme four bushels at 70 cents."

"All right—with the understanding that I'm not putting it out as seed corn vouch for."

The news was bruited around the town. Joe Weston was selling his fine corn at common corn prices, and in two weeks he had not a bushel left. Each buyer he explained the difference between field selected seed and that which he could not guarantee. Every buyer reasoned as the first one did and bought.

Nov. 1—Joe went to town, taking the \$77.70 for the corn. Added to the \$150 he had got for seed, it made a total of \$227.70 for the prize crop.

He was a bit worried as to whether he had acted fairly by Mr. Somerville in refusing \$250 a bushel for the corn. The old merchant heard him through, then, placing his hands on Joe's shoulders and looking him straight in the eyes, he smiled.

"Son, don't you suppose I've heard this long ago? And don't you suppose I was proud of you for acting with such scrupulous honesty and good faith with your customers? I've got plenty of money, Joe, in moderation, and I rather have had you do just exactly what you have done than to have some other fellow make a check for \$1,000."

"I'm—I'm much obliged, sir. It just seemed right, and I was going to put you the difference out of my part if it was wrong."

"Well, I wouldn't have taken whenever anything 'seems right' you, my boy, you go ahead and do your ideas are straight."

Mr. Somerville had figured up a bonus with Joe's father. Mr. Weston had also realized well from his cotton and corn; but, not taking the care Joe had, his yields were not half as large per acre. Still they were treble what he was accustomed to make.

"Well, I've come in to settle up and see about that bet you made that you'd make more off your lot of corn than I would off'n twenty-five bushels."

It was a different Tom Weston the confidently challenged Mr. Somerville from the morose, surly, envious, whistling drinking wretch of well of the year before.

"Now, look here, Tom, I didn't meet in competition with a brand new Tom Weston. I meant that no account chump was used to know."

"There you go now, trying to cravish! Be a little sport now and stand the racket!" laughed Tom, who was enjoying the situation hugely.

"Make him stick to it, daddy!" cried Joe.

"Well, wait until that prize money is decided."

"No, siree! We weren't talkin' about prizes. We were considerin' straight farmin' an' sellin' stuff off the ground."

"That's right, daddy. We didn't know anything about any prizes when he said that. Don't let him out talk you."

"Well, we'll have a showdown, then. Joe and I have taken in to date local, counting \$200 worth of turnip seed, of \$012 altogether."

"Joe while, that's farmin' some, tell you! I thought I had you beat without end, amn'—"

"Well, we have some cottonseed and some cowpeas that will add something and pay all expenses."

"We won't count them, as that's part of our outfit, for our 'operatin' capital?" said Joe.

"All right," said Mr. Somerville. "What did you make, Tom?"

"Six hundred and sixty dollars!"

"Beat us \$47, by George!" answered the merchant. "Well, Tom, old Joe, I'm mighty near as proud of you as am of Joe-proud of him for a son of a partner and you for a fine man that coming to your senses. I'll gladly pay the bet."

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MAKING GOOD
ON THE LAND

By
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Copyright, 1915,
By Harris & Prother.

SYNOPSIS

Joe Weston, fourteen years old, decides to make a success of his father's run-down farm. He reads the latest scientific book, Mr. Somerville, a merchant, agrees to help him.

Joe's father is pessimistic. He sneers at book farming and book farmers. Mr. Somerville, struck with Joe's business ability and ambition, backs him in prize competitions.

Passing by on the road longer to watch Joe operate. The men that were in evidence at first soon give way to looks of surprise. Joe is showing them something as a farmer.

Joe's father's pessimism gradually fades away. He watches Joe work. He sees him perform wonders with the soil. He soon is as enthusiastic as Joe. His conversation pleases Mr. Somerville.

Joe's corn is the wonder of the country. With money he received from a commission merchant for his product he starts a bank account, which he proudly exhibits to his father.

"Yes, but that don't make it good seed corn, or corn that I will guarantee to make what mine did with the same treatment. The fifty bushels of selected seed I did guarantee."

"Oh, shucks! The commonest stalk in that patch of yours is so much better than the rest of the corn raised around here that a feller is bound to do better with it. Gimme four bushels at 70 cents."

"All right—with the understanding that I'm not putting it out as seed. I can vouch for it."

The news was bruited around that Joe Weston was selling his fine corn at common corn prices, and in two weeks he had not a bushel left. To each buyer he explained the difference between field selected seed and that which he could not guarantee. Every buyer reasoned as the first one did and bought.

Nov. 1 Joe went to town, taking the \$77.70 for the corn. Added to the \$125 he had got for seed, it made a total of \$202.70 for the prize acre.

He was a bit worried as to whether he had acted fairly by Mr. Somerville in refusing \$250 a bushel for the corn. The old merchant heard him through, then, placing his hands on Joe's shoulders and looking him straight in the eyes, he smiled.

"Son, don't you suppose I've heard of this long ago? And don't you suppose I was proud of you for acting with such scrupulous honesty and good faith with your customers? I've got plenty of money, Joe, in moderation, and I'd rather have had you do just exactly as you have done than to have some one give me a check for \$1,000."

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"Well, I wouldn't have taken it. Whenever anything 'seems right' to you, my boy, you go ahead and do it. Your ideas are straight."

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"Well, I've come in to settle up and see about that bet you made that I'd make more off your forty four acres than I would off a twenty-five," he said.

"It was a different Tom Weston that confidently challenged Mr. Somerville from the morose, surly, envious, whiskey drinking ne'er-do-well of the year before."

"Now, look here, Tom, I didn't mean in competition with a brand new Tom Weston. I meant that no account chap we used to know."

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"Well, wait until that prize money is decided. We weren't talkin' about prizes. We were considerin' straight farmin' and sellin' stuff off the ground."

"That's right, daddy. We didn't know anything about any prizes when he said that. Don't let him out talk you."

"Well, we'll have a showdown, then. Joe and I have taken in to date a total, countin' \$20 worth of turnips sold, of \$215 altogether."

"Geo whits, that's farmin' some, I tell you! I thought I had you beat without end, amen!"

"Well, we have some cottonseed and some cowpeas that will add something and pay all expenses."

"We won't count them, as that is part of our outlay for our operating capital," said Joe.

"All right," said Mr. Somerville. "What did you make, Tom?"

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"Beat us \$47, by George!" answered the merchant. "Well, Tom, old boy, I'm mighty near as proud of you as I am of Joe—proud of him for a fine partner and you for a fine man that's coming to your senses. I'll gladly pay, this bet."

"Mr. Jones," he called to a clerk "take these gentlemen over to the clothing department and let each of them with the best hat in the house and charge to my account."

After the hats had been got Mr. Somerville and Tom Weston and Joe walked over to the office of the county superintendent of education and found that official in—

"Look here, professor. When are you?" began Mr. Somerville.

"Just got the last report in this morning. I tell you it was a job getting returns from the fifty-eight boys in this county."

"Well, got any news for us?"

"Yes, I have. Mr. Joe Weston, I want to congratulate you now. I will announce in the paper tomorrow that you have won the first prize for this county."

"Who was next?" gasped Joe.

"Oscar Henderson, but he did not come within ninety bushels of you. Really you have done remarkably well."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. I said 'I know nothing will help me but I will try this.' I found myself improving from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband, which had not done for two years. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation."

—Mrs. JOHN A. KOENIG, 502 Flushing Avenue, Astoria, N. Y.

Every one dreads the surgeon's knife and the operating table. Sometimes nothing else will do; but many times doctors say they are necessary when they are not. Letter after letter comes to the Pinkham Laboratory, telling how operations were advised and were not performed; or, if performed, did no good, but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was used and good health followed.

If you want advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (Confidential), Lynn, Mass.

"Let's see. There's eighty-six acres all together."

"Wouldn't you sell half of it?"

"No, couldn't do that. Tom. You know how it lies. It could not well be divided. Then the part back from the road I did not sell you could not be disposed of at all."

"Well, what'll you take?"

Mr. Somerville's eyes twinkled.

"Since you and Joe have made such crops on it this year, it's worth a heap more."

"Now, that's what I call a dog mean trick!" laughed Joe.

"But, as I was going on to say, I'll not take on that extra \$5 an acre."

"What's the best you'll do on about four years' time?"

"I'll sell the eighty-six acres and throw in the house and barn for \$20 an acre."

"One thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars! That's a heap of money to a feller that ain't got none hardly!"

"That's very reasonable, Tom."

"Yes, I ain't disputin' that, but you see I only made \$300. My account with you is \$40, ain't it?"

"Yes."

"Then I'm goin' to pay you back that \$300 bonus you gave me on Joe's time."

"No, Tom, I don't want—"

"Yes, sir, I am. That's an investment for myself—self respect. As for that hundred you paid me for Joe, why, a trade's a trade, an' you made money on it."

"More than doubled my money."

"Well, that leaves me with \$550. Then I owe you \$150 rent, that leaves \$400. I want to keep \$100 cash to run on, so I won't go in debt, and to buy me a start of good hogs and some chickens with, an' that only leaves me \$300 I could pay cash on the place."

"That's a pretty small payment, Tom."

"Look here, Mr. Somerville," said Joe, who had been an interested listener, "I think I'll just change my plans some. Seems to me paying rent's a waste of money, and the first thing folks ought to do is to get some solid ground of their own under their feet."

"No doubt about that, Joe, but business is business."

"I know that, and I'm going to take up business. Daddy, if you'll fix that place up so mother and Annie will have a home as long as they live in case anything happens to us and then give me half of what's made on it after it's paid for I'll pitch in and help pay for it."

"Why, son, I don't want to take your money."

"It ain't that, daddy; it's investin' it. Mr. Somerville got \$307, half of what I made this year, straight farmin'. I can make that again next year and more, for I've got some experience now. You pay him \$150 rent. There's over \$450 that we could pay on the debt next year and still be in as good fix as we are right now. Four years of that would give us a clear title to it."

"That's so," assented Tom Weston. "What do you think of the plan?"

"It's all right," then, Mr. Somerville, "very well. I got \$75 prize money, which added to my \$307 gives \$382. Out of the \$32 I want to pay you for that pig I was telling you about, then the rest I am going to keep to buy fertilizer with and pay for help and buy some stock."

"What sort of stock, Joe?" asked the old gentleman curiously.

"Little pigs and calves and yearlings. I can pick them up cheap and raise them for almost nothing and make some money that way."

"That's a good idea," said Tom Weston. "Folks in town here will sell good blooded calves cheaper to a person that's goin' to raise 'em than to a butcher to kill."

"Well, I'll have \$300 I'll put with daddy's \$200, and well pay you \$500 down on the place."

WOMAN AVOIDS OPERATION

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Astoria, N. Y. — "For two years I was feeling ill and took all kinds of tonics. I was getting worse every day. I had chills, my head would ache, I was always tired. I could not walk straight because of the pain in my back and I had pains in my stomach. I went to a doctor and he said I must go under an operation, but I did not go. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and told my husband about it. I said 'I know nothing will help me but I will try this.' I found myself improving from the very first bottle, and in two weeks time I was able to sit down and eat a hearty breakfast with my husband, which had not done for two years. I am now in the best of health and did not have the operation."

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To be continued.

Now you saw it in the Citizen.

Extracts from Old Readers

What Was Your Favorite Piece?
We Would Like to Print It.

THE BOY IN GREY.
(A Southern Story.)

After the war of the Revolution there was another war in our country. This war however, was not with the English; it was between our own people in the North and our own people in the South. It was a sad war. The men on both sides were brave and true to what they thought was right. Even the school boys fought in this war; and there are many stories told of their bravery.

There was one boy in the Southern army whose name was James Dinkins. He had been sent to a North Carolina school where boys are taught to be soldiers; and there he was when the war began. The boys of the school longed to go to the war; and all the boys who were old enough went. But James was a new boy, and had not been in training very long. Then, too, he was too young to go to the war. "But I must go," he would beg. "Too young," the Colonel would say.

One day word came that the Northern soldiers were coming and that there would be a battle.

"I must go and fight," James said. "I cannot stay at school and let the Northern soldiers fight my people!" So at last he was allowed to go. Very soon there was fighting, and James and the other cadets from the military school were formed in line. "Forward, cadets!" the Colonel cried. "Guide center! Charge bayonets! Double quick!" The bullets flew about their heads, but not a boy showed fear. Straight forward they charged, close up to the ranks of the Northern soldiers. The Northern soldiers were amazed. "More boys!" they said, yes, but brave boys they were. There was a hot fight, the Northern soldiers fell back; and the cadets were the heroes of the day.

Now in James' family there was an old slave. His name was "Uncle Freeman." He had taken care of young James ever since he was a baby. When "Uncle Freeman" knew that his young "massa" had gone to the war, he begged to go and take care of him again. So when James' father came to visit his boy in camp he brought the old slave with him.

"Bress you 'heart, honey!" cried the faithful Uncle Freeman, "you 'all come to take care ob you! Ovine to take care ob you long as ol' Uncle Freeman lives!" And from this time James had his faithful friend always by his side in battle and in camp. One night the cadets were to sleep in a tent so small that there was hardly room to move. "I will not go into that tent unless Uncle Freeman goes too!" said James. "I will not leave him out here in the cold." "But you will freeze out there!" cried the other cadets. "Then we will freeze together!" was James' answer. After that answer, room was made for Uncle Freeman at his "massa's" feet.

There came a time by and by when there was not food enough for the cadets. Their shoes were so ragged and worn that some of the cadets bound rags around their feet to keep them from freezing. One day Uncle Freeman could not be found. Where had he gone? Had he run away? Was he killed? No one knew.

One night Uncle Freeman came creeping back to his young master's tent. "Where have you been, Uncle Freeman?" cried James. "Now you hush, honey!" whispered the old slave. "See what ol' nigger brought his young massa!" The faithful servant had walked all the way to Richmond, and there he had been doing errands till he had earned some bread and ham. And he now brought this food to the halfstarved soldier boy. How good the bread and ham tasted; for never was there a hungrier boy than this young cadet. By and by the old slave died. Camp life was too hard for him; but he died happy that he was able to be with his "young massa" to the end.

And what of James? Well, he served in the army till the war was over, and he now lives in one of the cities of the South. He is always ready to tell stories of the war and of old Uncle Freeman. But if you should ever happen to meet this hero, you must be sure to call him Lieutenant Dinkins! For though he was only a boy, he earned that honor before the war was over. We have seen a picture of him in his lieutenant's uniform, taken in September, 1864. He is more proud of his uniform now than when he first won it.

From America's Story For America's Children, by Mary L. Pratt.

If Mothers Only Knew.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children relieve Feverishness, Headache, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the bowels and destroy worms. They break up colds in 24 hours. Used by mothers for 25 years. All Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address, Mother Gray Co., LeRoy, N. Y. Advertisement.

A NATURAL PLANT FOOD

Parmenter & Polsey Animal Fertilizers do not make one quick crop at the expense of your land—they give lasting and effective results. Each year, soil fertilized with these natural plant foods becomes richer and more productive. That's because organic matter is what your soil needs, and Parmenter & Polsey Animal Fertilizers are made of BONE, BLOOD and MEAT—the richest and most productive of all plant foods.

BONE, BLOOD and MEAT is nature's best plant food concentrated in its most powerful form. It is most easily assimilated, restoring fertility to the soil and keeping it always in the best condition. In 1916, plant-food value will be increased at no increase in cost.

Due to the scarcity of potash, reliable manufacturers either had to charge prohibitive prices or make a good fertilizer without potash. The results of our 1915 experiments are clearly brought out in these letters:

My experience in 1915 shows that your Animal Fertilizer, in common with phosphate and acid, will largely, if not wholly, offset the lack of potash in the soil.

South Middleboro, Mass.: If potash is not obtainable or if excessive in cost, it is my opinion that good potatoes and corn can be grown on "P. & P." Fertilizer for a year or two without any potash whatever. Results to this confirm this.

There's a dealer near you, see him. Send for booklet.

PARMENTER & POLSEY FERTILIZER CO., BOSTON, MASS.

PARMENTER & POLSEY FERTILIZERS
POWERFUL & PRODUCTIVE

MAINE AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION ELECT OFFICERS.

Hon. Philip J. Deering of Portland was reelected president of the Maine Automobile Association at the annual meeting of the directors held in Portland last week. Other officers were elected as follows:

1st V. P., George T. Fles, Brunswick.
2nd V. P., Charles H. Fogg, Houlton.
3rd V. P., R. J. Peacock, Lubec.
4th V. P., W. A. Hennessey, Bangor.
5th V. P., Forrest H. Colby, Bingham.
6th V. P., E. B. Sanger, Bangor.
7th V. P., Hiram W. Ricker, Portland.

Poland Springs.
8th V. P., Capt. Frederick E. Gignoux, Cape Elizabeth.

President Deering has appointed the following chairman of committees for the ensuing year:

Legislative Committee, Charles A. Hill, Bangor Lakes.
Good Roads Committee, Prof. George T. Fles, Brunswick.

Touring Information and Publicity Bureau, D. W. Hoegg, Jr., Portland.
Road Book Committee, D. W. Hoegg, Jr., Portland, chairman; George T. Fles, Brunswick, W. B. Parker, Portland.

Membership Committee, Col. J. J. Pooler, Portland.

The directors of the organization for the ensuing year are as follows: E. A. Doten, Portland; Charles A. Hill, Bangor Lakes; Stanley Blahoe, Rumford; Charles S. Hekhorst, Augusta; Leith S. Black, Houlton; W. B. Parker, Portland; David Talbot, Rockland; Wm. D. Pennell, Lewiston; J. W. Simpson, York Harbor; Ira W. Fitz, Auburn; Dr. Elmer J. Morrison, Bar Harbor; Charles D. Smith, M. D., Portland.

Hon. Philip J. Deering, the president, is the chairman of the Maine State Highway Commission, the father of the Deering Trunk Highway bill and one of the most prominent good roads men in the state. He is a member of the firm of Deering, Winslow & Company, lumber, Portland.

Prof. George T. Fles, the first vice president, is the head of the Gorman Department of Bowdoin College, and is one of the original good roads advocates in Maine. He is widely known as a lecturer.

Charles H. Fogg, the second vice president, is the proprietor of the Arcosook Times at Houlton and is widely known throughout northern Maine.

R. J. Peacock, the third vice president, is one of the largest sardine packers in Maine and is a member of the Maine State Senate.

W. A. Hennessey, the fourth vice president, is secretary of the Bangor Chamber of Commerce, the Bangor Motor Club which is affiliated with the Maine Automobile Association and is prominent in many other organizations.

Forrest H. Colby, the fifth vice president, is one of Maine's leading lumbermen and is a member of the State Senate. He is widely known all over the State.

E. B. Sanger, the sixth vice president, is a prominent Bangor physician and is president of the Bangor Motor Club.

Hiram W. Ricker, the seventh vice president, is one of the owners of Portland Spring and its famous hotel. Mr. Ricker is widely known throughout the United States and is prominent in many public movements and in a score of organizations and corporations.

Capt. Frederick E. Gignoux, the eighth vice president, is a retired army officer, and well known resident of Cape Elizabeth. He is an enthusiastic good roads advocate.

Hon. John Clark Seates, the secretary and treasurer is a member of the Governor's Council, representing the First Congressional District. He is one of the best known good roads workers in New England and has held his position in the Maine Automobile Association for several years. Mr. Seates was a member of the legislature for a long time and undoubtedly has introduced and succeeded in getting passed, more good roads and automobile legislation than any other one man in Maine. He

is also the father of the State's prison labor law for the employment of prisoners on the highways.

Charles A. Hill, the chairman of the legislative committee, is widely known as the proprietor of the Belgrade Lakes at Belgrade Lakes.

Col. J. J. Pooler, the chairman of the membership committee, is a prominent hotel man and proprietor of the Falmouth Hotel at Portland.

D. W. Hoegg, Jr., chairman of the Touring Information Bureau and road book committee, is city editor of the Express-Advertiser, Portland.

FREE SHORT COURSES
IN HOME ECONOMICS
For The Women of Maine.

The women of the rural districts of Maine are invited to spend the week from March 6 to 10 inclusive at the University of Maine, Orono, studying cooking, sewing, and household management under the supervision of the officers and instructors of the University's Department of Home Economics. These dates have been set for the Tenth Annual Farmers' Week conducted by the College of Agriculture. The instruction is free, the only expense to those attending being railroad fare and board for the week, the latter amounting to probably not more than seven dollars and a half.

The Home Economics work has been arranged to fill six hours a day, two hours to be given to lectures on foods, clothing and household management, two hours to laboratory cooking, two hours to laboratory sewing.

The lecture work will deal with the following topics: Food Values, Fruits and Vegetables, Bread and Cereals, Care of Food, The Convent Kitchen, Three Meals a Day, Home Nursing and Clothing.

ON BOARD THE OSCAR II

Continued from page 1.

notified by a company that had carried my accident insurance for several years that the same was suspended temporarily. The moon rose last night as customary; the waves dashed by as they have for ten days; we feel the throbbing motion of our ship and life goes on regularly in the war zone the same as it did before we reached this perilous spot. Therefore we do not appreciate the danger which actually lurks in our pathway, because we know that the chances are greatly in our favor. But should we survive contact with a mine, or some other accident, the first thing that we would have to write about in telling the story would be "preparedness." We have quarreled about "preparedness" on this "Peace Ship," but while it may not fit the views of the pacifists, as applied to nations, yet it seems to have been adopted by individuals, as life preservers are laying on the floors of the state rooms everywhere, while on deck the life boats have been made ready to drop instantly with human freight into the sea. I think most of us discovered the changed conditions of life boats at practically the same time we sighted the English cruiser; and we understood the reason why the canvas covering had been removed, the oars ready for the locks, the engines prepared to be placed in action in a moment—and if there were any doubt about matters the fact that each boat was provisioned for as large a party as it could hold, seemed to settle the matter. And yet, notwithstanding all these things, we are inattentive. That is human nature asserting itself, and in this instance I am inclined to think that these good men and women all possess something of the spirit of adventure, and the love for a little of the actual danger of the situation. I am trying to describe the situation since for days we must live in this condition—a condition which on the one hand is serious and sinister, and can only be realized by sober, thoughtful contemplation of the actual condition. Moralizing, it is a happy characteristic of humanity that industry, commerce and transportation is undisturbed, for as I am stating this story I hear all about the laughter and happiness; the band is playing home songs on deck and we are apparently as free from anxiety as we would be in our own homes at our own firesides. The members of the party are writing letters which they confidently expect to mail at Kirkwall, although we are told that the censorship will delay the letters longer than as though they were mailed in Christiania. The optimism of humanity which I have described among the Peace Pilgrims, is further proven by the optimism of these letter writers and newspaper men who have such unbounded faith in human agencies, since they are flying in the face of all advice; firm in the belief that because Scotland is nearer than Christiania, that letters, even in the war zone and under the restrictions of the censors, must "of course" reach their destination ahead of those that might go undisturbed from a neutral port two days farther away.

"THE MUTINY."

Kirkwall, Scotland.

The big newspaper item reported by wireless as the principal sensation of the voyage of the good Peace Ship Oscar II occurred there as called "mutiny." Waiting here in the peaceful harbor of Kirkwall, Scotland, for permission to proceed upon our journey, we have learned that the dispatches were so explosive that the British took the reports literally and considered the advisability of sending relief to our ship. The Kirkwall paper has been bought on board, but it contains no mention of the presence of the "Peace Ship" which lies within sight of the village. The military situation is in such absolute control that our presence here has been concealed from the people on shore, or kept out of print by the censor. I relate these facts at this time merely to show that we are not conscious of the nature of the misrepresentation concerning the so-called "mutiny." My impression has been from the beginning that it is not the big feature of our journey at all and that the promise given to the writer was due to the presence of representatives of the metropolitan press, who seized upon the situation for the purpose of adding the interests at home that had attempted to discredit the mission of the "Peace Ship." As I have said before, this pilgrimage is composed of people of forceful minds and every sort of opinion. When a platform was presented the safety question at issue was the advisability of a declaration against the administration policy of the United States which provides for a large increase in the Army and Navy. Those who framed the platform took the ground that we could not consistently go to Europe upon a peace mission and be regarded as friendly unless we stood against militarism or "so-called" "preparedness." Upon the essential principles which had to do with the use of our efforts to restore peace and bring about disarmament, we were agreed. Those who opposed the plank in the platform against

preparedness frankly stated as their reason that they believed that it was an issue that might be left with the people of the United States, and some felt that it might be construed as an attempt to inject politics into our platform. There was an absolute sincerity of purpose and a free expression of opinion, such as might be expected within any gathering of intelligent people. I have said before that this is the most intelligent body of men and women that I have ever met; and perhaps that is the reason why we found ourselves so wide apart upon this issue. We who signed the platform, finding it was impossible to bring the others around to our way of thinking, did the next best thing, which was to assure the minority, that we saw no reason why they should not co-operate with us to the fullest possible extent. Mr. Ford took the matter in hand and made it plain that the same cordial welcome that had been extended to all in the beginning of the trip would continue during the pilgrimage—and gradually what was nothing more than "a temper in a teapot" subsided. The discussion was heated but never unfriendly, and while it made good copy for the newspapers, yet I think that those who kept cool heads never for a minute believed that it would cause a split in the delegation, and as a matter of fact, my personal belief is that it clarified the atmosphere, and had an extremely beneficial effect.

IN CHARGE OF

SCENIC PEAKS.

Robert Bradford Marshall, New Superintendent of National Parks.—Was Chief Geographer, A Lover of American Mountains, a Celebrated Engineer, an Accomplished Woodsman, and a Prompt Executive.

The appointment of Robert Bradford Marshall, chief geographer of the United States Geological Survey, to the responsible position of Superintendent of National Parks, is a pointed illustration of the progressive spirit and broad purposes of the new administration of the national parks. By placing in administrative charge a business man of the ability and vision of Stephen T. Mather, and in executive charge the man who personally surveyed the Yosemite and later, as chief geographer, superintended the surveying and mapping of all the other national parks, Secretary Lane abundantly proves his own keen foresight and enterprising purpose.

Under such control our national parks will quickly meet the demand made upon them by the new and sudden awakening of the American people to the value of its own scenery.

Mr. Marshall, who imbibed his first love of the wilderness from the wilderness itself, was for years the warm personal friend and sympathetic disciple of John Muir. He shared Muir's devotion to mountain tops and became the earnest student and steadfast advocate of our national parks. It is certain that there is no one else so familiar with their history, their development, their topography, and their intimate practical conditions. His technical knowledge of woodcraft is unsurpassed.

Personally Surveyed Yosemite.

Mr. Marshall, a Virginian by birth, entered the United States Geological Survey in 1889. As a topographer his record is extraordinary. He mapped 33 rivers in 15 years of this service. Much of this work was especially difficult in character, covering lofty mountain regions in the Sierra.

In 1907 he was appointed geographer in charge of the Pacific division embracing California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah, Arizona, and Nevada. The year following he reorganized the topographical service and was placed in charge of the whole with the title of chief geographer.

Meanwhile some of his special assignments indicate the tendency of his career. In 1904 he was made a member of the Yosemite National Park Commission to change the boundaries of the park. In 1909 he was sent to Hawaii to inaugurate topographical surveys. In 1910 he was made chairman of the committee on the one-hundredth scale map. In 1911 he was designated by the Secretary of State head of the American delegation to the Tenth International Congress of Geography. In 1911, 1912, and 1913 he was a member of the national parks conferences. In 1912 he was chosen by Secretary Fisher to report on the advisability of creating what is now the Rocky Mountain National Park.

Familiar with Technical Detail. His skillfulness also threw light on his personality. Mr. Marshall is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Washington Society of Civil Engineers, the Geological Society of Washington, the Association of American Geographers, the Sierra Club, the Canadian Camp Club, the Colorado Mountain Club, and the Luther Burbank Society. He was a member of the advisory committee of the Colorado Geological Society in 1914. In 1915 President Wilson designated him a representative of the Interior Department on the United States Geographic Board.

S. PORTER STEARNS.

After an illness of a number of weeks, during which recovery was not expected, Sylvanus Porter Stearns died early Wednesday morning, Jan. 19, at his home in South Paris. Although nearly 84 years of age, Mr. Stearns had retained all his physical and mental faculties, and had been active for his years, and in good health, up to his final illness. He and Mrs. Stearns were at Bethel with their daughter for Thanksgiving, but this was the last time he was away from home, and his illness began soon afterward.

Mr. Stearns came of old Colonial stock, his ancestor, Isaac Stearns, having come from England to Massachusetts about 1630. His grandfather, William Stearns, soon after 1790 moved from Massachusetts to Paris, where he purchased eight hundred acres of land, a portion of which is included in the old Stearns homestead on what has always been known as Stearns Hill. Here the family settled, their first home being a log cabin.

William Stearns, Jr., who was brought to Paris by his parents when an infant, married Joanna Porter, and occupied the old homestead farm. They had eight children, the sixth of whom was Sylvanus Porter Stearns, the March 20, 1831, and received his education in the public schools of Paris.

Being the youngest of the five sons, it was his lot to remain on the old homestead, and he carried on the farm successfully, and had a good degree of financial prosperity. Besides his farming, he dealt considerably in real estate.

A little less than twenty years ago Mr. Stearns built the house on Pleasant Street in South Paris which has since been his home, and leaving the old farm in the hands of his youngest son, retired from active work and became a resident of South Paris, though he still cared for some outlying land and did more or less business.

At the annual meeting of the South Paris Savings Bank in March, 1899, Mr. Stearns was elected one of the trustees of South Paris Savings Bank, and was re-elected every year since, serving the bank seventeen years. He has been particularly useful in inspecting and appraising farm property on which loans were made from the bank, he being familiar with farm values. He served a few years some time since on the board of selectmen of the town, and had served as one of the trustees of the Oxford County Agricultural Society, and in other positions of usefulness.

In politics he was a Republican, and in religion a Universalist. He was a member of the South Paris Universalist church, and a regular attendant on its services, and a supporter of it from its first days. He was a member of Paris Grange.

Of a kindly and companionable disposition, with a cheerful outlook upon life, he made and kept friends, and though he had lived to a ripe age, was still so active in affairs that his loss will be directly and keenly felt in numerous ways.

He was the last to go of the children of William and Joanna Stearns, the last remaining sister, Mrs. Lydia B. Hammond of South Paris, having died within a year.

He married April 20, 1856, Isabella R., daughter of Austin Partridge, of Paris, and she survives him. They had eight children, of whom two died in infancy. The other six, all living, are, Austin P. of Paris; Frank P., now mayor of Shawnee, Oklahoma; Henry K. of Hiram; William C., who lives on the old farm; Mary L., wife of Elmer C. Park, of Bethel; and Joan, wife of Eben S. Kilborn, of Bethel. There are also a number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

The funeral at the Universalist church at 1 o'clock, Friday, was attended by a large number. Rev. Chester Gore Miller, the pastor, paid high tribute to the worth of Mr. Stearns, and the ideal even and peaceful life which he had lived. Several selections were sung by a quartette composed of Mrs. H. E. Wilson, Miss Grace Thayer, L. B. Sessions and George A. Briggs, with Mrs. Agnes Morton at the organ. The bearers were Mr. Stearns' associates on the board of trustees of the savings bank: S. D. Belter, J. E. Plummer, Albert W. Walker, William J. Wheeler, J. Hastings Bean, James E. Wright, Henry D. Hammond and Edward W. Penley. Burial was in the cemetery at Stearns Hill—Oxford Democrat.

Mostly for dealing with the technical questions constantly arising in the practical management of a scattered scenic wilderness involving highly diversified conditions. He is a man of much personal force, quiet, sure, and convincing. He is a prompt executive and knows mountain men.

Upon the threshold of the important development which necessarily must follow the people's "discovery" last summer of our national parks, Secretary Lane was fortunate in having at his disposal a practical executive so ably fitted for the big task.

May you see it in the Citizen.

GRANGE NOTES.

Continued from page 1.

LOME MT. GRANGE.

Lome Mt. Grange held their regular meeting, Saturday, Jan. 22. The meeting opened in form with the Worthy Master in chair. The morning session was given to finishing the election of officers. After dinner the first and second degrees were conferred. An open session was declared for the installation of officers, and the following were installed by Past Master O. A. Burgess: Master—Leater Thurston. Overseer—J. B. Littlehale. Steward—Jesse Elliott. Asst. Steward—Victor Akers. L. A. S.—Grace Mitchell. Chaplain—J. H. Abbott. Lecturer—Mrs. Corn Akers. Secretary—Evelyn Stevens. Treasurer—W. W. Perkins. Florist—Mrs. Lewis Akers. Pomona—Mrs. J. B. Littlehale. Ceres—Mrs. R. D. Thurston. Gate Keeper—L. A. Abbott. Number present, 67.

CANTON GRANGE.

There was an excellent attendance at Canton Grange, Saturday, and the first and second degrees were conferred on one candidate. Resolutions on the death of Frank B. Bicknell were read and adopted. It was voted to send the Lecturer, Mrs. Leora Berry, to the Lecturers' Conference which meets at Augusta, Feb. 2 and 3. The program consisted of a vocal duet by Mrs. Edith S. Ellis and Miss Helen Dagley with Marguerite Hollis, pianist; Topic: "How to make a day spent at Grange more profitable than a day spent at home," opened by Herbert M. Tucker and discussed by A. H. Adams, D. A. Bishop, A. F. Russell, John N. Foye, Mrs. A. H. Adams and Mrs. Martha Colman; recitations—Mrs. Irene Tucker and Mrs. John Bowles. The third and fourth degrees will be conferred at the next regular meeting.

NORWAY GRANGE.

The regular meeting of Norway Grange was held Jan. 22. It was called to order by the Worthy Master Richardson. All officers were present except the Gate Keeper. Bro. Chas. Frost was appointed to fill the chair and the work of the day was taken up. The Grange voted to send the Worthy Lecturer to the Lecturers' Conference to be held at Augusta on Feb. 2 and 3. At this period Prof. G. A. Yeaton presented and explained the work relative to the Sweet Corn Growing Contest for boys. A local leader for each center is required, and Hon. J. A. Roberts was appointed for Norway, which will represent the first center organized, or No. 1, on the list. A paper, which was circulated by Bro. Abbott among the members to help in securing funds to maintain an office for the use of demonstration work, was well received. The program presented was as follows: Song, "Plow, Spade and Hoe,"

Grange Choir Reading, Sister Annie Goodwin Talk on National and State Grange. Worthy Master Richardson Prof. G. A. Yeaton gave a short, but very interesting talk on cooperation. Reading, Sister Edith Knightly Closing Thought, Sister Algie Crocker Final arrangements for conducting the contest were made by the captain, Goodwin and Young, which begins at the next meeting, Feb. 12. A period of lecture work will be conducted by the Worthy Lecturer at each regular meeting.

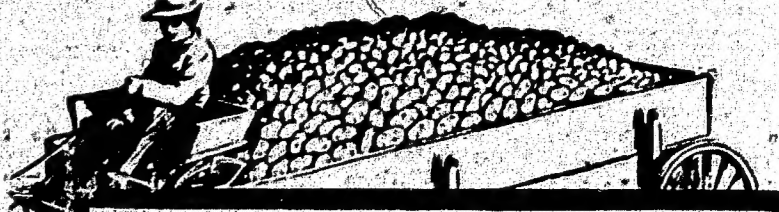
Program for Feb. 12 given below: Song, "Battle Hymn of the Republic," Reading, Sister Ora Howe Character Sketch, Bro. Arthur Buck President Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg, Bro. J. A. Roberts

Opinions on—Cannot a direct relation to principles advocated by President Lincoln be traced in the finding of the Declaration of Purpose of this Order? Disturbances of January and February, all about them, C. H. Hamilton Home Economics; from one point of view, Sister Addie Thurston Committees not reported before. Finance: Dequail Pike, W. C. Perry, T. B. Roberts.

Relief: Lady Officers, Beale Florence Abbott, Florence Graver, Clarence Buck, Stella Libby, V. Murdoch. Entertainment: Lecturer, Eva Jackson, Addie Young, Arthur Buck, Ora Howe, Fred Lovejoy, Ozola Pike, Grant Abbott, Eva Frost, Bell Fletcher, Carroll Greenleaf.

MOUNTAIN VIEW GRANGE.

Mountain View Grange, No. 437, held their regular meeting on Jan. 18. The attendance was small, owing to no many being ill. For some reason the installation of officers was postponed until the first meeting in February. We took in one candidate, working the first and second degrees. Many problems were discussed, and resolutions were adopted upon the deceased sister, Jennie W. Cunn, late of Olfeld. The program for our next meeting will be as follows: A character poem appropriate for the month; a musical so-



Crops That Count

One big crop counts much, but it is the same first-class yield year after year that brings in the money. And to keep your soil rich and fertile, you must restore the food that crops take away—nature's food. Good seed, good crops and good money are the results of using nature's fertilizer of **BONE, BLOOD and MEAT.**

Lowell Animal Fertilizers are the right fertilizers because they are made out of **BONE, BLOOD, MEAT and high grade chemicals.**

Lowell Fertilizers not only make one crop grow, but they enrich the soil and make it continually productive.

Try feeding your soil with animal food—it is the very thing to make abundant crops.

See the Lowell agent nearest you. It will pay you to have a talk with him about our fertilizers.

LOWELL FERTILIZER CO., Boston, Mass.

LOWELL ANIMAL FERTILIZERS

FOR SALE BY
D. O. DUDLEY, Bryant's Pond, Maine.
C. F. FARRINGTON, Locke's Mills, Maine.

AN HOUR OF APPRECIATION.

Continued from page 1.

vealed told his friends that they, as well as he, were to live after death. Not one of those privileged to know him doubted this life-giving truth. Are we wiser than they, nearer the great Source of all Truth?

Summer was magnificently equipped for this life's battle. Who can believe that the great resourceful God has no farther use for this well-armed soldier of the Great Leader? He has been called to some higher duty, some greater issues, and our "Farewell" must hold in it an unselfish note of triumph. Who knows what "Marvelous proud salutations" awaited that brave soul?

To feel ourselves worthy of his friendship let his fine face with its quick recognition of all that was good, just, and merciful rise before us, when our lips are tempted to utter what he refrained from expressing, and thus we shall never know a real separation—but a growing, expectant hope that in the "many mansions" our loyal love shall draw us into a new and glorious friendship. This is the horizon the Christian religion offers to weeping eyes!

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

Mr. Lawrence Lavorgna was in Lewiston, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Cole were in Lewiston, Saturday.

Mr. Ed Coburn of Middle Dam was in town, Wednesday.

Several were called to Lewiston, Tuesday by the Hasty-Barker trial.

The Weallakallott Whist Club will meet with Mrs. E. C. Vandenberg on Friday evening.

1816 Red Cross Christmas Seals were sold in the village this year, 748 being sold by the scholars.

Mrs. Sanford Coffin and Mrs. J. W. Marlin of West Paris were guests of Miss Annie Frye the first of the week and attended the Eastern Star installation.

A meeting will be held at the Brick Schoolhouse, Friday evening, Jan. 29, at eight o'clock for the purpose of organizing a parent-teacher association. All who are interested in the welfare of children are invited to be present.

A very pleasant company of ladies met at the home of Mrs. Ada Tyler, Spring street, last Saturday afternoon and were pleasantly entertained by the members of the Foreign Missionary Society. In the receiving line were Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Tyler and Miss Lane. Elsie Davis played a few selections on the piano and Miss Lane gave an outline of the study and work to be taken up this year in the organization. The book they are to study is entitled "The King's Highway" by Helen B. Montgomery. Miss Montgomery has traveled extensively in foreign countries, and has lectured in this country. No doubt the study will be very interesting. Refreshments of tea and cakes were served at the close of the meeting.

Lectures: Reading; Singing by Grange; Remarks by a speaker to be decided upon before date above given. It will be preceded by installation of officers.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Beware of cheap imitations.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

WHEREAS Walter C. Hobbs of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, by his mortgage deed dated the seventh day of February, 1899, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 225, Page 444, conveyed to the Bethel Savings Bank, a corporation established by law at Bethel, Oxford County, Maine, a certain parcel of real estate situated in Norway, in the county of Oxford and bounded as follows:

A certain piece or parcel of land bounded northerly by the Stephen Holt farm, so known; easterly by the Edmund Green farm; southerly by the road leading from Norway Centre past Daniel Watson's to the Waterford stage road; westerly by land of Daniel Watson.

Also another parcel of land, being a pasture lot of about twenty-five acres, lying northerly of the above named parcel and on the easterly side of the road leading from Norway Centre to Swift's Corner, bounded northerly by land of Mary J. Bennett and land of Mark Richardson; southerly by land of Daniel Watson; westerly by the aforesaid road; easterly by land of Geo. E. Gibson.

Also another parcel of land being a woodlot of some thirty acres on the westerly side of the road leading from Norway Centre to Swift's Corner, and opposite that last described parcel, bounded northerly by land of Mark Richardson; easterly by the land now or late of one Foster; southerly by said Stephen Holt farm; and on the west by said Stephen Holt farm.

And whereas the Bethel Savings Bank, the aforesaid corporation, duly assigned the aforesaid mortgage to me, the undersigned Charles F. Stanton, by its assignment of mortgage acknowledged February 10, 1911 and recorded in Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 235, Page 452; and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken:

Now, therefore, by reason of the breach of the condition thereof I claim a foreclosure of said mortgage.

January 23, 1910.

CHARLES F. STANTON,
By ALTON C. WHEELER,
His Attorney.

1-27-3t.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE

Whereas Walter C. Hobbs of Lynn in the County of Essex and Common wealth of Massachusetts by his mortgage deed dated the thirtieth day of November, A. D. 1904, and recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 235, Page 618, conveyed to me, the undersigned, a certain parcel of real estate situated in Norway, in the county of Oxford, and bounded as follows:

Northwesterly by land of Anna W. Holt, known as the Stephen T. Holt place; southwesterly by land of Daniel A. Watson; and southeasterly and easterly by road, excepting the house lot of the late Nathan A. Foster. Containing seventeen acres more or less. Also one other parcel of land on the opposite side of the road, containing twelve acres, bounded northwesterly by the aforesaid Stephen T. Holt place; north easterly by land now of E. H. C. Green and southerly and westerly by the road; and whereas the condition of said mortgage has been broken:

Now, therefore, by reason of the breach of the condition thereof I claim a foreclosure of said mortgage.

January 23, 1910.

CHARLES F. STANTON,
By ALTON C. WHEELER,
His Attorney.

1-27-3t.

"We thought this year we'd rather move than clean house."

"Great scheme!"

"Unfortunately, the same idea had occurred to the people who vacated the house we moved into."

AN APPEAL

From the Bethel Branch of the American Fund for French Wounded

The Editor of the Citizen has asked to publish this extract from an article on French Hospitals in the monthly Atlantic by Anna Murray, who is one of the representatives of the American Fund for French Wounded in France. The whole article is interesting equally with this and I every one would read it. Not only reading to be sure, but things are unpleasant to read are infinitely more unpleasant to bear. It does seem that anyone can read that without starting up to do something especially when the channel through which his or her emotions can be led into helpfulness is at hand.

Since last autumn there has been a Bethel Branch of the American Fund for French Wounded. But the world's little group of women has very quietly represented it, it is to be confessed, a town whose people are both able and willing to respond call upon its sympathies. There has been fanned almost entirely Miss Isabel Butler of Jamaica, a noble woman who devotes a part of her income to the sufferings of the war, only ten dollars having been given by Bethel people.

In the fall some 3000 surgical supplies were folded and packed, and 300 handkerchiefs, three bolts of cloth rolled into bandages, some iron pillows made, a sweater and mitts. The Ladies' Club gave out tenners to tearing bandages and mended a dozen shoes.

The work was much commended we were made a branch. Christmas suspended activities and the work just now been resumed with the thing of surgical supplies, for which the supply of gauze in Europe is most wholly exhausted, there is demand.

Knowing, as I do, that everybody's countless demands upon his or her strength, and purse, I have hesitated to make an appeal for the work. I can be still no longer. Every one is needed. Surgical supplies, padding, bedding, woolen shirts, underwear, above all, work and money.

If you say why for the French? no more than for the Belgians or Poles. England's need is as great because she is a very rich nation and her lands have not been devastated. But the French have not a case in this terrible war as any nation. They have shown themselves wonderfully heroic people. A Frenchman from Paris, "Everywhere the termination to suffer indefinitely anywhere the determination to win or ally. They are the people of a public.

But most of all, the work of relief is marvelously organized there is American leadership. The Bethel Branch to which we belong is doing exceptionally efficient work. We do not have a penny given in wasted that there is no time lost in translation. And I do not believe we are less ready to help other suffering people for helping the French. For joy of giving grows and it is a comfort to feel that we are doing what we can to help in the world's agony.

Will not the people of Bethel show a contribution in materials, or money to the branch which has been made. We do not ask large sums. To what it would mean if everybody gave a little.

I shall be only too happy to give work and to receive and forward contributions.

Many offerings are made as a memorial to those whom one wishes to see. Shall not our be sent in memory of Dr. Sumner Edwards.

Mary C. Herri

Paris, Oct. 7.
"At the end of last week and the 'push' of September 25, we had thirty-five thousand new wounded and all the hospitals are full again. A room is being made in the smaller ones for the more or less convalescent. We will need even more than last year. Of course the military armaments are better organized, but the whole problem is terrible. I am already in despair when I see the depleted of the warehouses. A friend just from a hospital tells me that men have lain for three days in their blood-stained shirts because there were no clean ones."

(Continued on page 6.)